

**Annual Management Report of the 2007 Southeast  
Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet  
Fisheries**

by

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mideye to fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mideye to tail fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
milliliter	mL	at	@	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		<i>abbreviations</i>	
		east	E	alternate hypothesis	H <sub>A</sub>
		north	N	base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
		south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
		copyright	©	common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
		corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
		Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
		Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
		Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
		Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
		District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
		et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular)	°
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
		exempli gratia		expected value	<i>E</i>
		(for example)	e.g.	greater than	>
		Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
		Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
		monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
		figures): first three		minute (angular)	'
		letters	Jan,...,Dec	not significant	NS
		registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H <sub>0</sub>
		trademark	™	percent	%
		United States		probability	P
		(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
		United States of		(rejection of the null	
		America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	α
		U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
			Code	(acceptance of the null	
		U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	β
			abbreviations	second (angular)	"
			(e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>					
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				
<b>Time and temperature</b>					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity	pH				
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt,				
	‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

***FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 08-51***

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE 2007 SOUTHEAST  
ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET  
FISHERIES**

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## **ABSTRACT**

A total of 56.1 million salmon were harvested in the commercial purse seine and gillnet salmon fisheries in Southeast Alaska in 2007. The purse seine harvest of 51.4 million fish by harvest type included: traditional fisheries (45.2 million); hatchery terminal area harvest (1.3 million); hatchery cost recovery (4.1 million); Annette Island (0.7 million) and miscellaneous (0.2 million). Common property seine harvests rebounded sharply from 16.3 million in 2006, were above the long-term average since statehood, and just below the recent 10-year average of 48.5 million fish. Comparing the 2007 common property traditional and terminal purse seine harvests with the most recent 10-year averages, harvests were: up 30% for Chinook, up 46% for sockeye, down 30% for coho, near average for pink, down 48% for chum salmon, and below average by 4% overall. The drift gillnet harvest of 4.7 million fish by harvest type included: traditional fisheries (3.5 million); hatchery terminal harvest (0.7 million); hatchery cost recovery (73,000); and Annette Island (439,000). Comparing the 2007 common property traditional and terminal drift gillnet harvests with the most recent 10-year averages, harvests were: up 43% for Chinook, down 14% for sockeye, down 43% for coho, down 16% for pink, up 29% for chum salmon and above average by 4% overall.

**Key words:** Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost recovery harvests

## **INTRODUCTION**

This report describes the 2007 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries including the purse seine, drift gillnet, hatchery cost recovery, Canadian Transboundary River, and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical production. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF). An overview summary of the 2007 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Tingley, Kallenberger, and Davidson 2008), as well as summaries of the 2007 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2008) and the 2007 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods 2008) are published as separate reports and together describe the 2007 salmon season.

## **PURSE SEINE FISHERIES**

Since the time of statehood (1960–2006) the purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 89% of the total commercial common property salmon harvest in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. Other salmon species are harvested incidental to the pink salmon purse seine fishery. On average, by species, the common property purse seine harvests since 1962 account for 5% of Chinook, 44% of sockeye, 18% of coho, 89% of pink, and 61% of chum salmon harvests (Tingley, Kallenberger and Davidson, 2008). Long term average composition of the purse seine fishery harvest in numbers of fish includes: <0.1% Chinook, 2.1% sockeye, 1.1% coho, 87.3% pink, and 9.3% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation [5 AAC 33.310(a)] allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open to purse seine fishing, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. Purse seining took place in six Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) and 14 hatchery cost recovery areas (Figure 2) as well as in the Annette

Island Reserve in 2007. Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs, hatchery cost recovery fisheries, Canadian Transboundary River fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (Southern Southeast) and Districts 9 through 14 (Northern Southeast) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both the northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seine fishermen can move freely between districts based on run timing and abundance. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for seine effort distribution. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of spawning escapement information from aerial surveys, and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort (CPUE)). In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas, and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to help assess run timing. Inseason run strength evaluations are made by comparing inseason information with historic data.

In 2007 the total harvest by purse seine gear was 51.4 million salmon (Table 2), and the total common property purse seine harvest was 46.5 million salmon (Table 1). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included approximately 27,000 Chinook, 1,064,000 sockeye, 248,000 coho, 42.1 million pink, and 3.0 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1980–2007 are presented in Table 1 for comparisons with long-term averages from 1960–2006, and during the recent 10-year period from 1997–2006. The 2007 season ranks as the 14<sup>th</sup> largest common property purse seine harvest in the 48-year period since Alaska statehood, and is 96% of the most recent 10-year average harvest. Harvests in northern districts ranked 17<sup>th</sup> since statehood (Table 3), and harvests in southern districts ranked 9<sup>th</sup> since statehood (Table 4). Charts showing long term harvest trends for each species by sub-region are presented in Figures 3 and 4. Harvests rebounded in 2007 from low levels in 2006 because pink salmon harvests returned from very poor to more normal levels. Comparing 2007 harvests by species with the recent 10-year averages, Chinook salmon were up 30%, sockeye salmon were up 46%, coho salmon were down 30%, pink salmon were up 1%, and chum salmon were down 48%.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of all 2007 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 45.2 million fish in traditional areas, and 1.3 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 4.1 million, of which 82% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 653,000. Miscellaneous harvests of 200,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by the department as well as illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers. Of 45.2 million salmon harvested in traditional fisheries, 32.8 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 12.4 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. The largest traditional harvests took place in Districts 3 and 4 with 9.4 million and 12.6 million, and the smallest harvests took place in Districts 5 and 10 with 344,000 and 36,000 respectively.

The 2007 the purse seine fishery began on June 17 in Districts 2 and 12 and included the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, Tenakee Inlet, the Hidden Falls THA, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2007 purse seine fisheries dates

and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 5, 6, and 7. Purse seine fishery openings were scheduled beginning April 29 in the Deep Inlet THA, May 1 in the Anita Bay THA and June 14 in the Neets Bay THA. The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through August 30–31 in most districts and through September 3 and September 4 in Sitka Sound. Openings of the directed fall chum salmon season began on September 6 in Excursion Inlet and Chaik Bay, and concluded September 17–18 in Cholmondeley Sound and Cordova Bay.

During the 2007 purse seine fishery 415 permits were re-issued and 242 permits fished and made landings. (Tingley, Kallenberger, and Davidson 2008). Effort in 2007 was up by eight permits compared with 2006, but remained below the recent 10-year average of 297 permits. 2007 was the third year of increasing effort following the record low effort in 2004 by 209 permits.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by subregion and district is presented in Tables 8, 9, and 10. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is presented in Tables 11 and 12. Escapement information is described further in a later section of this report.

## **PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST**

Regulation [5AAC 33.392(a)] states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation [5ACC 29.060 (b)(1)] establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2007 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index of 1.60 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 329,392 fish and resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 14,164 Chinook salmon. The Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation [5ACC 33.392(b)] states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation [5ACC 29.060(c)] that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when large Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention is expected to be implemented, it would be early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon seine allocation is obtained, non-retention is required. The total 2007 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 28,398 fish, of which 27,092 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,306 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). Approximately 10,896 of the large Chinook salmon were from Alaska hatcheries. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 10,630 were designated as hatchery add-on Chinook salmon that did not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. The total large Chinook harvest of 27,092 minus

the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 16,462. As a result, the total purse seine harvest was 16% above the Chinook salmon harvest guideline.

## **NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES**

Purse seine fishing in northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance, but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2007 traditional and THA purse seine harvests in northern Southeast Alaska totaled 13.3 million fish, and included of 8,000 Chinook, 90,700 sockeye, 56,200 coho, 11.9 million pink, and 1.2 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 3, Figure 3). Overall, harvests of 13.3 million salmon in Northern Southeast ranked 17<sup>th</sup> highest over the 48-year period since Alaska statehood, and were 59% of the recent 10-year average harvest, but above the long-term average harvest. The harvests of all species were below the most recent 10-year average harvest, however both Chinook and pink salmon harvests were above the long-term averages. The harvest of pink salmon was 64% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 18.7 million. The harvest of chum salmon was just 33% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.8 million and was the lowest chum harvest in the most recent 10-year period.

### **Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries**

#### ***District 9***

District 9 is divided into two sections. Section 9-A is managed from the Sitka office and 9-B from the Petersburg office. Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island. Section 9-B is 50 miles west of Petersburg and encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait. Major fishing areas of Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Eliza Harbor and Point Gardner, and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Tebenkof Bay.

Section 9-A is comprised of two separate stock groups for management; upper Section 9-A is managed for early to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and lower Section 9-A is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to the south. This season the pink salmon return to upper Section 9-A was weak with minimal harvest occurring. The Red Bluff Bay shoreline north of Red Bluff Bay typically opens around July 20, however this season very few pink salmon were observed in Red Bluff Bay until after the first week in August. Aerial observations on August 6 showed an accumulation of pink salmon in outer Red Bluff Bay and in Gut Bay. Pink salmon were also beginning to show off lower Section 9-A streams. Beginning August 10, the Section 9-A shoreline north of Armstrong Point was opened on a 4-on/1-off schedule through August 23 with a final 39-hour opening August 26-27 (Table 5). Only one boat reported a landing from the northern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-20) for the entire season. In the southern portion of Section 9-A (Subdistrict 109-10) effort was also light with only three boats participating harvesting 52,000 pink salmon. It is likely that Port Armstrong Hatchery produced pink salmon contributed significantly to the lower Section 9-A harvest. Escapement counts of pink salmon to the Red Bluff Bay head stream was only 53% of the recent 10-year average though escapements were still slightly above the upper range of the management target for this stock group. Escapement counts to the lower Section 9-A stock group were also above the upper range of the management target

Section 9-B had an excellent pink salmon escapement during the 2005 parent-year. The first fishery in Section 9-B occurred from August 5 through August 8 (Table 5) which is about 10 days later than recent average opening dates. The opening was delayed to try and pass more fish into District 10 for escapement. All of the major fishing areas were opened including southern Admiralty, Kingsmill and Tebenkof. Effort was light with 20 boats fishing. Fishing was good with boat averages of 31,000 on the Admiralty shoreline, 16,000 at Kingsmill and 28,000 in Tebenkof. There were three more 87-hour (4-day) openings through August 23 but in most areas effort and catches decreased after the first opening. Average catches those openings were 20,000/boat during August 10-13, 12,000/boat during August 15-18 and 16,000/boat during August 20-23. The best catches during an opening occurred during the second opening along the Port Malmesbury-Table Bay shoreline from August 20-23 when 14 seiners landed 372,000 pink salmon. The Section 9-B fishery ended with two 39-hour (2-day) openings on August 26 and 27 and August 30 and 31. Effort had decreased to 12 seiners on the second to last 39-hour opening. The last opening was to target ikura grade pink salmon excess to escapement. Eliza Harbor, Herring Bay and Saginaw Bay were all open inside normal markers. Seiners harvested 124,000 pink salmon primarily from Saginaw Bay and Eliza Harbor. The 1.5 million harvest was slightly below the 1.8 million average harvest since statehood. The Section 9-B sockeye salmon harvest of 6,600 fish was below the average harvest of 8,200 sockeye. The coho harvest of 16,500 fish was below the average harvest of 22,000 and the chum salmon harvest of 35,000 fish was well below average harvest of 129,000. Pink salmon escapements were good in those areas that were fished but lacking in some of the other areas. The escapement estimate of 0.76 million pink salmon for Section 9-B was the thirteenth largest since statehood and was near the upper end of the 0.40 to 0.85 million target range for the entire district (Table 10).

District 9 common property harvests included 6,700 sockeye, 9,200 coho, 1.6 million pink, and 36,000 chum salmon (Table 2).

### ***District 10***

District 10 encompasses much of the waters of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage. Its eastern boundary is about 15 miles northwest of Petersburg. Major fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton and Windham Bay and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island including Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

District 10 had excellent pink salmon escapements during the 2005 parent-year. However, inseason it was apparent that the return was much poorer than expected. The first 15-hour opening in the Petersburg-Wrangell Management Area occurred in District 10 on Sunday, June 24. The area opened did not include the Admiralty shoreline and Frederick Sound east of a line from Cape Fanshaw to Pinta Point. The same area in the district was opened for 3 additional openings with the final one occurring on July 15. By that time it was very apparent that the early run of pink salmon was very weak. The Gambier Bay/Pybus Bay/Big Bend portion of the district was never opened. The effort and harvest were either non-existent or low during the four openings in the district. Effort never exceeded 10 seiners and harvests were poor, always below 2,500 pink salmon/boat during an opening. The District 10 harvest in 2007 of 30,000 pink salmon (Table 2) was the lowest since 1997 and far below the 793,000 average harvest since statehood. The sockeye salmon harvest of 1,100 fish was below the long-term average of 6,800. Coho harvests of 300 fish were considerably below the average annual harvest of 5,100. The chum harvest of 4,400 was also well below the average harvest of 33,000. The pink salmon

escapement index in District 10 of 0.84 million was fourteenth highest since statehood and near the lower end of the target range of 0.65–1.45 million pink salmon (Table 10).

### ***District 11***

District 11 encompasses Seymour Canal and was not opened in 2007. The 2007 pink salmon escapement index for District 11 of 0.41 million was within the management target range of 0.32–0.73 million (Table 10) but escapements were not consistent throughout the district. In fact, the Stephens Passage pink salmon stock group escapement index of 131,000 fish fell short of the management target range of 140,000–320,000. Further, in Seymour Canal, the largest producing pink salmon systems, Mole River and Pleasant Bay, experienced well below recent 10-year average escapements while smaller producers like Windfall Creek and Swan Cove Creek experienced well above average escapements.

### ***District 12***

Due to size and complexity, District 12 harvests are summarized by fishery location and management area. Management responsibilities are split between the Juneau and Sitka area offices, with the Juneau managing most of the area. Fisheries along the northwest shore of northern Chatham Strait include the Point Augusta Index fishery, Tenakee Inlet, and the Basket Bay shoreline fishery. Fisheries along the northwestern shoreline of Chatham Strait along the Hawk Inlet shoreline are managed according to a special regulatory management plan. Fisheries from Point Marsden to Point Hepburn are referred to as the west Admiralty area. Fisheries from Point Hepburn to Point Gardner are called the southwest Admiralty fisheries. Fisheries along the Baranof and Catherine Island shorelines and north of the Hidden Falls Terminal Harvest Area, are called the Catherine Island and Kelp Bay fisheries, and are managed by the Sitka Area Office. The Hidden Falls THA is managed by the Sitka office and is described in a subsequent section of this report.

Combined traditional fishery harvests for District 12 in 2007 included 300 Chinook, 48,000 sockeye, 25,000 coho, 4.23 million pink, and 273,000 chum salmon (Table 2). All species harvests were below the recent 10-year average traditional fisheries harvests. The District 12 pink salmon escapement index was 1.11 million pink salmon, above the upper target harvest level of 0.85 million (Table 10).

### **Point Augusta, Tenakee Inlet, and Basket Bay**

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery opened on Sunday June 17 with the Point Augusta and Tenakee Inlet areas open for 15 hours (Table 5). Early Tenakee Inlet openings target wild summer chum salmon returns while the Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink and chum salmon run strength.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and has been opened annually between late June and mid-July since 1992 to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. Industry expectations were high for fishing on northern inside pink salmon stocks in 2007 due to very good parent year escapements and excellent harvest rates in 2005. These high expectations led to above average fishing effort early in the season and above average total catch for the season. However, the Point Augusta index fishery pink salmon CPUE for the five openings between statistical weeks 25–29 were 43%, 17%, 53%, 60%, and 64% of the 10-year average catches. These below average catch rates indicated a weak or delayed early run component to the

returning northern inside pink salmon stocks. The department responded with conservative openings of both time and area through the end of July. A total of approximately 614,000 pink salmon (124% of average) and 62,000 chum salmon (115% of average) were harvested. The fishery was open for a total of 561 hours or 139% of the 10-year average 405 hours.

Early run pink salmon returns to Tenakee Inlet developed very slowly in 2007. Developing escapements were a concern to managers until the last week of July when good numbers of fish first began to show and rapidly build. The fishery was limited in both time and area through all of July after which developing pink salmon escapements began to look favorable. The pink salmon harvest of 476,000 fish was 55% of average and the chum salmon harvest of 51,000 fish was 50% of average. The fishery was open to normal markers during the first three 15-hour openings in June but was restricted to the outer portion of the inlet through the entire month of July due to poorly developing pink salmon returns. Purse seine effort averaged 8 boats per opening with a peak effort of 34 boats July 15. Fishery openings totaled 561 hours, 201% of the 10-year average 280 hours. The majority of these hours occurred in August when management initiated a 4-on/1-off fishing regime. By this time most of the effort in northern southeast had already departed for more productive fishing grounds in southern SEAK. The 2007 pink salmon escapement index for this stock was 350,000 fish, near the upper management target range of 180,000–370,000 fish, but below the 10-year average escapement index of 495,000 fish. Four of ten large production streams did not experience good escapements but the majority of medium to small producers experienced fair to good escapements. Although no formal forecasts are made for chum salmon stocks, some expectations can be based on parent year escapements. In 2007, chum salmon escapement to Tenakee Inlet was relatively poor with a total escapement estimate of 43,000 fish or 36% of the 10-year average (Table 11).

The Chichagof Island shoreline south of South Passage Point, known as the Basket Bay fishery, was initially opened on August 1 coinciding with the first 39-hour fishing period of the season. A closed water area, approximately four miles between Little Basket Bay and Don's Creek, was in place for most of the season to manage for sockeye escapement to Kook Lake and for the Basket Bay subsistence fishery. Sockeye returns to Kook Lake were monitored by a weir project funded and operated through the USFWS. 2007 is the third and last scheduled year for this project. The weir was pulled in late September with a final count of 2,958 sockeye salmon. The purse seine fishery for this area harvested approximately 316,000 pink salmon and 16,000 chum salmon between August 1 and August 31. This harvest represents 50% and 40% of the 10-year average pink and chum harvest. There were a total of 8 openings totaling 465 hours, or 147% of the 10-year average 316 hours. Fishing effort was less than half of average with a peak effort of 6 boats the first opening. Pink salmon returns to this area were good overall and consistent throughout this part of District 12. The 2007 pink salmon escapement index of 179,000 fish was above the upper management target of 130,000 fish for this stock.

### **Hawk Inlet Shoreline**

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. A portion of salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial because salmon destined to inside drift gillnet areas (Districts 11 and 15) are taken in the fishery. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by Board of Fisheries

regulations. In 1989 the Board of Fisheries approved new regulations that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore in July. The board approved this fishery to allow directed harvesting of north bound pink salmon, and placed a harvest limit total of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. In January 2006, the Board further clarified that this sockeye harvest cap applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992-1994, 1999, 2001, and 2003–2006.

The Board of Fisheries passed the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan in 1994 [5 AAC 33.366]. The plan authorizes the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of the area north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed, and specifies that open areas and time must consider conservation concerns for all species in the area. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used to make a decision whether to prosecute a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline and how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by the Department in July 2007 to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon was available for harvest are as follows:

- 1) The 2005 pink salmon parent-year escapement index of 2.7 million for the Juneau Management area ranked 5<sup>th</sup> since 1960. The District 11 escapement index was within the management target range while District 12 & 14 exceeded the upper bound of their target ranges. District 15 (Lynn Canal) was also strong having an escapement index 1.7 times its average. Seymour Canal (0.20 million versus 0.28million) and Stephens Passage (0.26 million versus 0.28 million) escapement indexes were below recent 10-year averages but within management target ranges.
- 2) Test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline was conducted on June 22, June 29, July 6, July 13 and July 19. Pink salmon catches in all but the July 19 test fishery were well below average. The Point Augusta index fishery pink salmon CPUE for the five openings between statistical weeks 25 – 29 were 43%, 17%, 53%, 60% and 64% of the 10-year average catch. In-season predictions of the pink salmon troll catch were not available.
- 3) Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline between mid June and late July did not indicate an abundance of pink salmon between Pt. Retreat and Hawk Inlet.
- 4) Based on fishermen interviews and the pink salmon harvest in the District 111 drift gillnet fishery, it was evident that pink salmon were not abundant in the area in July. The District 11 gillnet harvest in statistical weeks 26-28 (June 24–July 14) were well below average.
- 5) The Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catches of pink salmon for Friday, July 20 were 2,500 pink salmon verse a 10-year average of 12,000 pink salmon for the same calendar date. Chilkat fishwheels showed 587 pink salmon versus a 10-year average of 1,848 pink salmon.
- 6) Many anglers participating in the Juneau area sport fishery release rather than keep their pink salmon, nevertheless the pink salmon harvest rate for July 16-22 was 17 hours per pink salmon, two hours above the 5-year average of 15 hours.



The above assessments in total indicated a below average abundance of northbound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July with no harvestable surplus identified in the area. Accordingly the Hawk Inlet shoreline was not opened at all in July and only a portion of that shoreline was open in August. This was the fourth time in the past ten years that pink salmon abundance did not support a Hawk Inlet fishery in July.

Pink salmon abundance improved in late July and early August. As a result, the purse seine fishery included partial openings of the Hawk Inlet shoreline throughout August. Though the Northern Southeast Purse Seine Fishery Management Plan applies to only July, the department limited the open area in August to minimize sockeye harvest due to conservation concerns for Chilkat River sockeye stocks. Historic test fishery catches along this shoreline show that sockeye abundance increases with northward movement along the shore. Purse seine effort was very low throughout August at 10-15 boats because of much better catch rates in southern districts. Only 2-3 seiners worked the Hawk Inlet area consistently while the others were spread out in Chatham from Point Marsden to Point Gardner with a few boats along the Basket Bay shoreline

### **West and Southwest Admiralty**

On Sunday July 22, the west Admiralty shoreline opened from Point Marsden to Point Hepburn. This was the first of eleven purse seine openings for this fishery. Middle to late run pink salmon returning to west Admiralty Island streams were weak in 2007. Consequently there were only three 15-hour openings in late July. August 1-2 marked the first 39 hour opening and the fishery was further liberalized with the rest of SEAK August 5 to a 4-on/1-off fishing schedule due to very light effort remaining in the area. Peak effort occurred for this fishery during the first opening on July 22 and rapidly declined averaging only 12 boats during August. The pink salmon harvest of 2.2 million fish is 68% of the 10-year average. Chum salmon abundance was also below average and reflected in the harvest of 94,000 fish representing 61% of the 10-year average harvest. The West Admiralty fishery was open for 510 hours or 117% of the 10-year average 437 hours. The 2007 escapement index of 38,000 fish was below the lower bound of the management target range of 40,000 fish.

The southwest Admiralty fishery initially opened on August 5 targeting middle run pink salmon stocks in lower Chatham Strait. This date also marked the beginning of the region wide 4-on/1-off fishing schedule. The peak effort of 4 boats occurred during the first opening and the fishery averaged only 2 boats for the 8 openings throughout August and early September. This year's effort represents 29% of the 10-year average effort normally associated with this fishery. The last two openings in early September were directed at fall chum salmon returns to the area. A total of 361,000 pink salmon and 24,000 chum salmon were harvested in eight openings between August 5 and September 6. The pink salmon harvest was 33% of average while the chum salmon harvest was 46% of the average harvest. These below average harvest rates reflect the extremely light fishing effort as pink salmon abundance in the area was high. Fishery openings totaled 438 hours, 130% of the average 336 hours. The 2007 pink salmon escapement index for the Southwest Admiralty stock, at 419,000, was 120% of the 10-year average and above the upper management target of 170,000 fish.

### **Catherine Island and Kelp Bay**

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as

several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. The South Arm also produces summer chum however escapements to the South Arm have been at historically low levels. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are typically opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon. This season low chum returns to Kelp Bay as well as weaker than expected returns of hatchery chum to Hidden Falls did not support early and mid-July openings in Kelp Bay. On July 22, aerial observations showed good abundance of pink salmon in the South Arm with pink salmon beginning to build into Middle Arm as well. This observation supported opening the Kelp Bay fishery on July 26 for a 15-hour period to harvest pink salmon. The open area included waters south of Point Hayes and north of South Point including Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline. Subsequently there was one additional 15-hour period followed by one 39-hour period and then four 87-hour periods ending August 23. The final harvest was 278,000 pink salmon approximately two-thirds of the recent 10-year average harvest. This season's pink salmon returns to Kelp Bay were generally good with escapements above the management target range established for this stock group. The chum salmon harvest was 26,000 with good escapements to Middle Arm and poor escapements to South Arm.

### ***Section 13-C***

In Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, the first 15-hour openings were scheduled for June 24 and July 1 with no effort occurring during these openings. Six 15-hour periods occurred through July with a peak effort of 23 boats on July 22. One 39-hour period occurred August 1-2 followed by four 87-hour periods ending August 23. Beginning July 15 the area was restricted to east of line from the Point Benham Light to a point on the Chichagof Island shoreline at 57°30.85' N. latitude, 135°10.30' W. longitude due to lagging escapements. By July 29, with improving escapements, the opened area was expanded to include most waters of Section 13-C with restrictions in place for the North Arm, Rodman Bay, and Sitkoh Bay. Beginning August 5, Rodman Bay was opened to normal markers and by August 10 the North Arm was again opened to normal markers. The total harvest from Section 13-C included 412,000 pink salmon and 34,000 chum salmon. Pink salmon escapements to Section 13-C were within the management target range with escapement well distributed throughout area streams (Table 10). There are two chum salmon escapement index streams in Section 13-C, including Rodman Bay and Saook Bay. Both systems had good escapements near the recent 10-year averages.

### ***District 14***

Several separate purse seine fisheries typically occur in District 14 due to the large size of Icy Strait. Fishing areas open in District 14 this year included the Whitestone shoreline, Excursion Inlet, Idaho Inlet, and Port Althorp. No seiners participated in the Idaho Inlet or Port Althorp openings probably due to their distance from more traditional common property fishing grounds. The Whitestone shoreline typically opens in late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Chatham Strait, Icy Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stehpens Passage. The area opened initially July 22 for 15-hours primarily to obtain catch rate information to supplement aerial survey observations. Only 4 boats fished this opening and catch rates were slightly below average. There were two more 15-hour openings in July before transitioning to a 39-hour opening on August 1, then to a 4-on/1-off fishing schedule the remainder of August. The Whitestone shoreline openings totaled 471 hours, 123% of the 10-year average 383 hours. A

total of 1.3 million pink salmon and 50,000 chum salmon were harvested over 10 fishing periods between July 22 and August 27 (Tables 2 and 5). The pink salmon harvest represents approximately 63% of the 10-year average harvest while the chum salmon harvest is 76% of the 10-year average harvest. Fishing effort peaked between July 26 and August 1 with 22 boats but averaged only 7 boats throughout the remainder of August. The 2007 pink salmon escapement index of 323,000 fish for the north Chichagof stock was within the management target range of 280,000 to 620,000 fish.

## **Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries**

### ***Section 13-A***

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm and Salisbury Sound. Pink salmon returns to Section 13-A streams were very strong in 2007 with near record harvests. Portions of Section 13-A were first opened on July 22 including Salisbury Sound and Lisianski Inlet/Strait (Table 5). In Lisianski there were three 15-hour openings followed by a 63-hour period beginning August 1. Aerial observations on August 1 showed a large accumulation of pink salmon at the head of Lisianski Inlet. The Lisianski fishery was opened on a daily basis from August 1 through August 27 with the Lisianski Inlet restriction moved to south of 57°52.30' N. latitude, well inside of normal markers, beginning August 4. Despite the continuous fishing schedule large numbers of pink salmon continued to build at the head of Lisianski Inlet. With markets interested in mature pink salmon for ikura, it was announced on August 23 that the waters in Lisianski Inlet south of 57°52.30' N. latitude would be opened with no stream markers in effect from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon, August 26. Five boats participated in the ikura fishery at the head of Lisianski Inlet harvesting approximately 130,000 pink salmon. The season's total harvest from Lisianski was 742,000 pink salmon and 15,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest ranked third highest since statehood. The escapement index for the Lisianski stock group was well above the upper range of the management target.

Beginning July 22, Salisbury Sound was opened for a 15-hour period followed by 15-hour periods on July 26 and July 29. One 39-hour period occurred August 1-2 and then four 87-hour periods occurred from August 5 until closed for the season on August 23. No effort occurred during the first two 15-hour periods and then from 7 to 14 boats fished Salisbury during the remainder of the season. The highest effort occurred during the 87-hour period beginning August 10 when 14 boats harvested 378,000 pink salmon and 16,000 chum salmon. Salisbury Sound was closed south of the latitude of Scraggy Point during the first two 15-hour periods. With increasing escapements to St John Baptist Bay the southern portion of Salisbury Sound was opened with St John Baptist Bay closed east of the longitude of Zeal Point for the remainder of the season. Fish Bay was closed east of Fish Point until the fishing period beginning August 5 when the line was moved inside the bay to 135°32.66' W. longitude as escapements improved. The total harvest in the Salisbury Sound fishery was approximately 1.6 million pink salmon and 74,000 chum salmon. This was the second highest pink salmon harvest and the third highest chum salmon harvest since statehood. The escapement index for the Salisbury stock group was within the management target range. However, two index streams, Sinitsin Cove and Marine Cove, had escapement index counts that were approximately one-third of the recent 10-year average though were consistent with the long-term average. Both of these streams are located near areas that were heavily seined during the course of the season. During the final 89-hour period additional area off of Marine Cove was closed to provide for additional escapement.

The Khaz Bay/Slocum Arm fishery first opened August 1 for 39 hours. With rapidly building returns the fishery was put on a 4-on/1-off schedule beginning August 5 and continued on that schedule through August 23. The final fishing period was 39 hours on August 26 and 27. Effort and harvest peaked during the 87-hour period beginning August 5 when 11 boats harvested 348,000 pink salmon. The total common property harvest was 965,000 pink salmon with an additional 23,000 pink salmon harvested in Sisters Lake in an ikura test fishery for a total pink harvest of 988,000 ranking the second highest pink salmon harvest since statehood. Additionally, 36,000 chum salmon were caught about equal to the recent 10-year average. Escapements of pink salmon were within the management target range and well distributed to area streams. Chum salmon escapements to Slocum Arm area streams were generally good. Portlock Harbor was opened synchronous with Slocum Arm through the 2007 season. The Portlock Harbor fishery is opened based upon the strength of pink and chum salmon return to Black Bay. This season a total of 91,000 pink salmon and 5,600 chum salmon were harvested mostly from the waters of Black Bay. This was the highest harvest of pink salmon since statehood. The escapement index of pink salmon was well above the upper range of the management target. Chum salmon escapements were about one-third of the recent 10-year average.

### ***Section 13-B***

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in five separate locations including Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Northern Sitka Sound which would include areas north of Japonski Island is managed strictly based on pink salmon abundance. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 22 (Table 5) and openings continued through the season synchronous with regional pink salmon openings through August 31. For openings from July 22 through August 2 the southern boundary for the Sitka Sound fishery was a line from Inner Point on Kruzof Island to Makhnati Rock Light to Surf Rock to Simpson Rock Light to Tsaritsa Rock Light to Silver Point with restrictions. This line has been used for a number of seasons and effectively opens the northern and inner reaches of Eastern Channel to seining to target wild stock pink salmon while maintaining a corridor for hatchery chum salmon to pass into the Deep Inlet rotational net fishery as well as provide an area where trollers can access hatchery chum concentrated in outer Eastern Channel. Beginning August 5, the first 4-day open period, the Eastern Channel corridor was opened for only three days consistent with the management plan. For the following 4-day period beginning August 10 the Eastern Channel corridor was closed due to a poor showing of incoming pink salmon, however, the north side of Eastern Channel was opened to allow access to Indian River pink salmon as well as Silver Bay south of 57°00.00' N. latitude to access Salmon Lake pink salmon since both systems had met or exceeded escapement goals. Beginning with the fishing period starting August 15 the southern boundary of the Sitka Sound fishery was moved to a line from Inner

Point to the northwestern most tip of Sasedni Island and north of Japonski Island. This line remained in effect until August 30 when the open area was restricted to north of the latitude of Old Sitka Rocks and east of the longitude of Kresta Point for the final 39-hour period of the pink salmon season. Additionally, four 12-hour periods occurred September 3, 4, 7, and 8 with the same lines primarily to target chum salmon returning to Katlian Bay. The total harvest during the September openings was 10,263 pink salmon and 20,234 chum salmon. The total harvest from Sitka Sound for the season was 529,000 pink salmon and 62,000 chum salmon most of which were caught off Lisianski Peninsula in northern Sitka Sound. Of the total harvest only 45,000 pink salmon and 2,500 chum salmon were reported harvested from Subdistrict 113-41, the Eastern Channel corridor. The pink salmon escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group was above the upper end of the management target range.

In Section 13-B, Whale Bay was first opened July 15 for 15 hours (Table 5) based on aerial observations of chum salmon schools in the Great Arm. During this opening four boats harvested 4,500 chum salmon. Subsequent aerial observations indicated few additional chum salmon were moving into the Great Arm and the Whale Bay fishery was not opened again until July 29 for 15 hours when sufficient chum salmon escapement were accumulated off the stream mouth. Two additional fishing periods occurred; August 1-2 for 39 hours and August 5-8 for 87 hours. There was no effort during the fisheries after July 15. Pink salmon returns to Whale Bay were later than normal and did not provide fish surplus to escapement needs. The total harvest for the season was 4,500 chum salmon and 500 pink salmon. The pink salmon escapement index to the Whale Bay stock group was above the upper end of the management target range. A foot survey accounted for 8,340 chum salmon in the Great Arm head stream, well below the recent 10-year average but higher than the long-term average.

West Crawfish Inlet was first opened July 15 (Table 5) with aerial observations of incoming chum salmon. No effort occurred during this initial opening. Similar to the chum salmon return to the Great Arm of Whale Bay, subsequent aerial observations indicated a slow accumulation of additional chum salmon and the fishery was not opened again until July 29 (39 hours) when aerial observations showed a strong presence of both pink and chum salmon in West Crawfish Inlet. This was followed by four 87-hour periods beginning August 5 and ending August 23. Fishing effort occurred during openings from July 19 through August 13 with four or less boats participating. The total harvest for the season was 116,000 pink salmon and 14,000 chum salmon. This was the second highest pink salmon harvest and the third highest chum harvest recorded since statehood. Additionally, 60,000 pink salmon were harvested in an ikura test fishery in West Crawfish Inlet. The pink salmon escapement index count of the West Crawfish head stream was nearly three times the upper range of the management target. The chum salmon escapement was excellent with a peak foot count of 12,300 equal to the recent ten-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000. By July 13, the run projection model was forecasting a total return of nearly 79,000 sockeye salmon and Redoubt Bay was opened to purse seining for 15 hours on July 16 and July 17. Following these openings the daily counts of sockeye salmon passing through the weir at Redoubt Lake began to decline. By July 21 this trend had reversed with increasing daily escapements and the fishery was opened for 15 hours on July 26, July 27, July 30 and July 31. With the sockeye run past the peak and consideration of other wild stock species in Redoubt Bay no further openings

were provided. The total harvest for the season was 4,600 sockeye salmon. The final count at the Redoubt Lake weir for the 2007 season was 67,000 sockeye salmon.

With a good accumulation of sockeye salmon in the terminal area, Redfish Bay was opened for two 14-hour periods from on August 15 and August 16 with no reported catch. Sockeye salmon returns to Necker Bay were insufficient to support commercial harvests. Though aerial observations seldom provides meaningful enumeration of sockeye salmon abundance at Necker Bay, the show of sockeye salmon jumps in Secluded Bay can provide a qualitative measure of the strength of the run. The lack of “show” during a number of aerial observations indicated a poor return of sockeye salmon to Necker Bay in 2007.

### **Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery**

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August and early September of 2007 indicated the presence of a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon. Therefore Excursion Inlet was opened to fall chum salmon fishing for 12-hours on August 30 and again on September 6. These openings each averaged 7 boats and harvested a total of 5,700 pink salmon and 19,700 chum salmon. Escapement in 2007 to Excursion River was fair with a peak survey count of 6,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty Island streams also had an identified harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in 2007 and fisheries opened near Chaik Bay for 39-hours on August 30 and again for 12-hours on September 6. The August opening coincided with the last pink salmon opening of the season. Approximately 8,000 pink salmon and 15,000 chum salmon were harvested by three boats from these two openings. Fall chum salmon escapements to Southwest Admiralty streams in 2007 were approximately half of the historical average.

### **SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES**

Purse seine fishing in southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) harvest sharing provisions, and the need to limit the harvest of Nass/Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST dictate management decisions in District 4.

Fisheries targeting species other than pink salmon include early season openings in lower District 2 to target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association’s (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum, and a targeted fall chum salmon fishery in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2 and Cordova Bay in Section 3-A.

In 2007 the purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska totaled 33.1 million fish and ranked as the 9<sup>th</sup> largest harvest of the 48 years since Alaska statehood. The harvest included 20,300 Chinook, 973,000 sockeye, 191,000 coho, 30.1 million pink, and 1.8 million chum salmon (Table 4, Figure 4). Harvests were above the recent 10-year average for Chinook, pink, and sockeye salmon, and below the recent 10-year average for coho and chum salmon.

### **Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery**

#### ***District 4***

The June 30, 1999 revision of the PST agreement calls for the implementation of abundance based management in the District 4 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 4

purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Canadian Nass and Skeena sockeye prior to Statistical Week 31. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2007 the initial opening was July 1 during statistical week 27 (Table 6). The fishing plan for District 4 before Statistical Week 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon return forecast of 828,000 for the Nass and 2.5 million for the Skeena. Management actions took into account an apparent "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through the 2007 seasons.

In the 2007 treaty period 112,135 sockeye were harvested in: 1) a 12-hour opening in statistical week 27; 2) a 12-hour opening in statistical week 28; 3) an 8-hour opening in Week 29; and 4) a 12-hour and a 6-hour opening in Week 30 (Table 6). The number of purse seine vessels fishing ranged from 23 to 49 in individual openings during the period covered by the treaty. In past years 60% to 80% of treaty-period sockeye have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, we would anticipate that between 67,300 and 89,700 Nass and Skeena sockeye were harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period. The preliminary estimate of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon harvested in 2007 is 78,495 fish.

While other purse seine fisheries are not bound by the Treaty, the fleet moves freely between districts, so seining opportunities elsewhere can affect the harvest and effort in District 4.

Since the PST the averages before Statistical Week 31 were down in number of hours (55%), boats (61%), and boat-days fished (82%) when compared to the pre-treaty period (1980-1984). Sockeye harvests before Statistical Week 31 were also down 35% despite a 267% increase in the average sockeye salmon harvest-per-boat-day since 1984.

Fishing periods occurred regularly after the treaty period ended. These began in Statistical Week 31 with a 15-hour and a 39 hour opening. There were six 15-hour openings each in Statistical Weeks 32 and 33 and four 15-hour openings in Statistical Week 34 and the season finished with two 39-hour openings in Statistical Week 35. Effort increased to 82 vessels for the two openings after the treaty period and then declined through the rest of the season. Pink salmon harvests peaked in Statistical Week 31 and declined along with effort through the rest of the season. Pink salmon harvests were quite strong in week 31, at approximately 20,000 fish/vessel, and remained above 5,000 fish/vessel through the end of the season. Effort in District 4 was concentrated around Cape Chirikof, Cape Addington and Cape Ulitka.

In the 2007 season the District 4 purse seine fishery harvested 11.3 million pink salmon, 770,666 sockeye, 85,337 coho, 423,640 chum, and 9,282 Chinook salmon (Table 2). During the 2007 season, 122 purse seine vessels fished in District 4, up from a low of 60 in 2004, but this remains below 1985-2005 average of 178. In the 2007 District 4 purse seine fishery the harvest of all salmon species except coho were above the 1985-2006 averages.

## **Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries**

### ***District 1***

The District 101 purse seine fishery opened on July 1 (Table 6) for 15 hours with conservative lines that protected most of the northern portions of the district. These lines continued for the

next two weeks due to poor early returns to Boca de Quadra and East Behm Canal. By statistical week 30 lower Gravina Island was opened and two 15-hr openings were allowed. By week 31 pink returns were expanding throughout the district and on August 1 the district had its first 39 hour opening. Escapements continued to build and by statistical week 32 the district had its first of four four-day openings. Upper Gravina Island along with Bold Island was opened for the first time on August 5 (statistical 32). Aggressive fishing continued with four days on and one day off. During these openings, the first two days allowed fishing on upper Gravina Island followed with two days fishing only on lower Gravina Island. On August 26 (statistical week 35) fishing was allowed in Carroll Inlet due to increasingly strong returns to George and Carroll Inlets. The final opening in the district was on August 31 with 39 hours. A total of 62 purse seine vessels fished in District 101 with 28 days of fishing time in 17 openings. District 101 was open for a total of 519 hours in 2007.

The District 101 purse seine pink salmon harvest of approximately 2.5 million (Table 2) was 42% of the 1985-2006 treaty period average of 6.1 million. Weekly harvests of pink salmon were below average throughout the season. Indexed escapement to the district of 3.99 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 1.33 to 3.00 million (Table 9).

There were no purse seine openings in 2007 targeting McDonald Lake sockeye salmon in the upper West Behm Canal portion of the district. Additionally, the department kept the northern Gravina Island shoreline closed during statistical week 29, 30 and 31 to conserve McDonald Lake sockeye. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake is 29,000 sockeye salmon (Table 12). This is the sixth time in the past seven years that the escapement goal has not been met; the escapement goal was changed during the 2007 board cycle from a biological escapement goal of 65,000-85,000 to a sustainable escapement goal of 70,000–100,000. The District 101 purse seine sockeye salmon harvest of 29,215 was 25% of the 1985-2006 average of 120,000.

No modifications were made to open areas in 2007 due to Hugh Smith sockeye conservation. At no time during the fishery was there a concern that the escapement of sockeye salmon at Hugh Smith Lake would not reach the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 33,460 sockeye salmon, well above the escapement goal range (Table 12). During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement.

The District 101 purse seine chum salmon harvest of 173,884 was 51% of the 1985-2006 average, the coho salmon harvest of 15,205 was 39% of the 1985-2006 average. Chum and coho salmon harvests were below average for the entire season. Chinook salmon harvests were twice the 1985-2006 average in the District 101 purse seine fishery.

### ***District 2***

A limited portion of District 2 was opened beginning on June 17 in statistical week 25 and June 24 in statistical week 26 to access returns of SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon from Kendrick Bay. Six seine vessels fished the first opening and 23 fished the second with harvests for both weeks totaling about 83,000 chum salmon.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 1, statistical week 27. During the traditional fishing period there were fifteen openings ranging from 15 to 87 hours in duration following earlier openings targeting enhanced summer chum



returns June 17 (Tables 6, 7). Strong pink salmon escapements in Cholmondeley Sound and Kasaan Bay, allowed for aggressive fishing of District 2. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37–38 before closing for the season (See Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). A total of 83 purse seine vessels fished District 2. The district was open to fishing a total of 927 hours.

The District 2 purse seine harvest of 2.6 million pink salmon (Table 2) was 60% of the 1985–2006 average of 4.3 million.

Chum salmon harvests in the District 2 purse seine fishery were above average in the early portion of the season but below average after mid-season. Approximately 19,000 fall chum salmon were harvested in late season openings statistical weeks 37 and 38 in the Cholmondeley Sound portion of the district. The total season harvest of 516,262 chum salmon was 125% of the 1985–2006 average of 413,000. The District 2 sockeye harvest of 29,727 was 68% of the 1985–2006 average of 44,000 while the coho harvest of 32,171 was 65% of the average of 50,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of about 2,143 was 663% of the average of 300. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.71 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 0.40–1.10 million (Table 9).

### ***District 3***

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Sunday, July 29 in statistical week 31. There were nine openings, ranging from 15 to 87 hours each, prior to the region-wide traditional-area purse seine closure after August 30 (Table 6). Harvests in District 3 started off the season very strong and well above average. They continued to be strong through Statistical Week 34 when they dropped to below the 1985–2006 average. The pink salmon run in District 3 appears to have been early and strong, unlike the other districts, which were strong but slightly late. A total of 116 purse seine vessels fished in District 3, close to the 1985–2006 treaty period average of 130. The district was open for a total of 480 hours, 25% more than the average of 386. Portions of Section 3-A reopened to target fall chum salmon in statistical weeks 37 and 38 (See Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section).

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 9 million fish (Table 2) was the second highest since 1985 and over twice the 1985–2006 average of 3.9 million. Sockeye salmon harvests were extremely strong early in the season; the seasonal harvest of approximately 116,400 was the highest since 1985 and almost 6 times the 1985–2006 average of 20,000. Coho salmon harvests of 34,310 were close to the average of 30,000. Chum salmon harvests were better than average early in the season and fell below average after Statistical Week 33; the total season chum salmon harvest of 228,941 was twice the average of 114,000. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,263 was 523% of the 1985–2006 average. Indexed escapement to the district of 3.73 million pink salmon was above the management target range of 1.13–2.55 million (Table 9).

### ***District 5***

District 5 encompasses the waters of western Sumner Strait, approximately 50 miles southwest of the community of Petersburg. Fisheries occur either inside the major bays, which include Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the eastern side of District 5 between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

The season in the Petersburg Management Area was generally good. Fisheries in District 6 and southern District 7 (Section 7-B) opened August 1 and the District 5 fishery opened August 5, all

close to normal timing (Table 6). The first opening in District 5 occurred in Shakan Bay but no one fished until the next 4 day opening from August 10-13 (Table 6). The open area was expanded to include Port Beauclerc, Shipley Bay and the Trout Creek shoreline during the second opening. Effort levels and harvests were low throughout the season. Affleck Canal opened during the following 4-day opening on August 17<sup>th</sup>. Pink harvests were very good with seiners averaging 10,000-20,000 fish per opening. The district was opened through August 31 however the last harvest occurred on August 27. The 330,000 pink salmon harvest in District 5 (Table 2) was slightly below the average harvest since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 10,000 fish was less than half the average annual harvest since 1960. Coho and sockeye salmon harvests were small, as they usually are. The indexed pink salmon escapement for the District of 0.44 million was above the lower end of the management target range of 0.33 to 0.65 fish (Table 9).

### ***District 6***

District 6 is split into four sections. Purse seiners sometimes fish two of these sections concurrently with drift gillnet vessels and the other two sections are fished exclusively by gillnetters. The purse seine portion of the district is between 15 and 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most of the waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast that, at times, may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

The first opening of District 6 occurred on August 1 and 2 when the waters off Mosman, Burnett and McHenry Inlets were opened (Table 6). Effort was very low however this initial opening gave an indication of the potential strength of the return with harvests of more than 12,000 pink salmon and 1,200 chum salmon/boat. District 6 was limited to a two day fishery during August 5 and 6 in the same area opened previously plus the waters near Kindergarten Bay. This was half of the open fishing days in the rest of southern Southeast. Harvests were again quite good with 6 seiners averaging about 17,000 pink salmon/boat. During the next opening starting on August 10 all of the seine areas in District 6 were open for the first two days. For the second two days only that portion south of Point Stanhope was opened. Effort increased to 14 seiners during the first 39-hours and harvests were excellent at 28,000 pink salmon/boat. During the second 39-hour opening 16 boats averaged 20,000 pink salmon/boat. During the next opening starting on August 15 all of the seine portions of the district were open for 63 hours (3 days) and effort increased to 24 boats with a harvest of 19,000 pink salmon/boat. During the last 15-hour opening during that 4-day region-wide fishing period, only that portion south of Point Stanhope was open and 12 boats averaged 6,500 fish/boat. This pattern of alternating between a 2-day and 3-day openings on successive general region-wide 4-day openings was worked out during the seine task force meetings. Fishermen pointed out that they were getting less fishing time along the Screen Island shoreline when we were fishing 2 days out of 5 than when we were fishing two days on and two days off. The opening on August 20 was the last opening with a split season of one 39-hour opening throughout the district and then the second 39-hour opening only open south of Point Stanhope. Effort remained high with 26 seiners averaging 13,000 pink salmon/boat during the first 39 hours and dropped off during the second opening with 6,000 pink salmon/boat. There were two more 39-hour openings on August 26 and 27 and August 30 and 31 with averages of 10,000 pink salmon/boat and 5,000 pink salmon/boat.

A total of two million pink salmon were harvested in the 2007 purse seine fishery in District 6 (Table 2). That was the fourth highest odd year harvest since statehood and almost 4 times the average annual harvest since statehood of 546,000. The 11,000 sockeye harvested was above the average harvest of 4,300; the 14,300 coho harvested was above the 11,000 fish average harvest; and the 27,000 chum salmon harvest was almost twice the average harvest of 14,600. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 0.50 million was within the management target range of 0.40 to 0.85 million fish (Table 9).

### ***District 7***

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, which is 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into the early and middle run northern portion or Section 7-A, which is known as the Anan fishery and a later run into lower Ernest Sound or Section 7-B. Until recently the area was primarily a pink salmon harvesting area. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional purse seiners to the area.

The Anan fishery opened for purse seining on July 1 (Tables 6). Three additional 15-hour openings occurred through July 22 with the effort varying between 10 and 21 seiners each opening. Harvest rates on pink salmon were low to moderate during all openings with harvests ranging between 1,500 and 6,000 pink salmon/boat. Chum salmon harvests started slow but increased as the season progressed with 16 seiners averaging 1,600 fish/boat during the last opening of Section 7-A. The Anan fishery closed after July 23 to try to achieve better overall escapements in the early and middle run systems. The first opening of Section 7-B was on August 1 and 2 for 39 hours. The fishing area during this first opening and the openings through Saturday August 11 were all restricted north of a line from Ernest Point to Union Point. The purpose of this restriction was to reduce the harvest of McDonald Lake sockeye. Fishing was good with 16 seiners averaging 17,000 pink salmon and 2,300 chum salmon/boat. Sockeye harvests were 100/boat. The second opening of Section 7-B was August 5-8. Seiners averaged 26,000 pink salmon, 1,900 chum salmon and 100 sockeye/boat. The next opening starting on August 10 was split into two 39-hour periods. During the second of the two periods Union Bay was opened for the first time. During the first 39-hour opening 11 seiners averaged 18,000 pink salmon per boat and during the second 39-hour opening 20 seiners averaged 20,000 pink salmon/boat. Sockeye harvests averaged 75/boat the first 39 hours and 95 fish/boat the second 39 hours. Harvests remained good for one more 87-hour opening from August 15-18 when 22 seiners averaged 18,000 pink salmon/boat. The final 87-hour opening occurred from August 20-23 and 17 seiners averaged 8,000 pink salmon/boat. There were two 39-hour openings with the last one ending on August 31. Effort dropped to 6 boats and one boat respectively. The pink salmon harvest/boat for each of these openings was 7,000 pink salmon/boat and very little on the last opening. A total of 2.1 million pink salmon were harvested in the 2007 purse seine fishery in District 7 (Table 2). That was the fourth highest harvest since statehood and close to three times the average annual harvest since statehood of 798,000. The 9,000 sockeye harvested was above the average harvest of 7,900; the 5,800 coho harvested was right at the average harvest; and the 147,000 chum salmon harvest was over twice the average harvest of 71,000. The indexed pink salmon escapement in the district of 0.65 million was at the midpoint of the management target range of 0.40 to 0.85 fish (Table 9).

## **Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery**

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns were limited to Districts 2 and 3 in 2007. These fisheries target chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound and Cordova Bay.

Fall chum salmon fishing began in District 2 on September 9 with the last opening occurring on September 18. A total of two 36 hour openings occurred (Table 6). As in recent years, the migration of chum salmon was early and condensed. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creek were at or slightly below needed escapement levels (Table 11). Aerial surveys conducted in early September in Cholmondeley Sound indicated chum was proceeding at historical levels. Conservative lines were drawn but catches were so low that after two openings the fishery was closed for the season. Approximately 18,000 fall chum salmon were harvested in District 2, which is well below the long-term average.

A portion of District 3-A reopened for two 36 hour openings, one occurring on Monday and Tuesday, September 9 and 10, statistical week 37 and on Monday and Tuesday, September 17 and 18, statistical week 38 to harvest fall chum salmon. Only a limited number of chum salmon were harvested.

## **SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS**

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in Annual Management Report for the 2007 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Lynch and Skannes 2008).

### **PINK SALMON**

The total 2007 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 18.0 million index fish ranked 6th highest since 1960. The total index was just about equal to the recent 10-year average of 17.7 million, but was the lowest odd-year index since 1997. Biological escapement goals were met in all three sub-regions, Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Table 8, Figures 5–8). Escapement indices were 20% above the recent 10-year average in the Southern Southeast sub-region, and were strongest to the Ketchikan management area in Districts 1–3. Conversely, escapement indices were 20% below the recent 10-year average in the Northern Southeast Inside and Northern Southeast Outside sub-regions. Pink salmon escapement management targets were met or exceeded for all 13 districts with management targets, and above the recent 10-year average in Districts 1, 2, 3, 7, and inside District 13 (Tables 9 and 10).

### **CHUM SALMON**

Chum salmon harvest and escapement survey information for chum salmon index streams indicated that runs to Southeast Alaska were generally below average in 2007. The weighted rank index of peak survey estimates to 82 chum salmon streams was 73% of the recent 10-year average (Table 11, Figure 9). The escapement index for Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon was the second lowest since 1985, and only 37% of the recent 10-year average. The escapement index of summer chum salmon at Tenakee Inlet was 48% of the recent 10-year average. The

estimated escapement of summer chum salmon at Fish Creek, near Hyder, was 14,000; about 48% of the recent 10-year average of 29,000.

## **SOCKEYE SALMON**

Escapement goals were met for nine of the 13 sockeye salmon systems that currently have escapement goals (Table 12). The escapement goal at Hugh Smith Lake was exceeded for the 5th straight year; however, this was the last year of adult returns from a stocking program, and the run is expected to be smaller in 2008. Escapement goals were also exceeded at the Taku River (in-river), Redoubt Lake, and the East Alsek-Doame River. The estimated escapement of 29,000 sockeye salmon at McDonald Lake was below the escapement goal of 70,000–100,000 for the 6th year out of the past seven years. The Chilkat Lake mark-recapture estimate of 59,000 sockeye salmon was well below the escapement goal of 80,000–200,000, and below goal for the second straight year. Sockeye salmon escapements were also under goal at Speel Lake and the Lost River.

## **DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES**

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8, District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations mandate that the specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings occurred in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor and Deep Inlet in 2007 (Figure 2). This section concentrates on common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries, while THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in following sections.

The 2007 traditional drift gillnet fishery opened Monday, May 7 in Districts 8 beginning a five-week period for the directed harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon returns under a harvest sharing agreements with Canada (Table 13). A directed fishery for Taku River Chinook salmon did not occur in 2007. The traditional drift gillnet sockeye salmon fisheries began June 10 in Districts 6 and 8 and June 17 in other fisheries. Fall chum salmon and coho salmon management began about September 2 in Districts 1, 6, 8, and 11, and on September 15 in District 15. Traditional seasons ran through October 2 in Districts 1, 6 and 8, through October 10 in District 15, and through October 11 in Districts 11. Some Terminal Area fisheries were open through November 10 (Table 14).

The 2007 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA) harvested 4.2 million salmon. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of 30,000 Chinook, 502,000 sockeye, 175,000 coho, 984,000 pink, and 2,485,000 chum salmon (Tables 15). Harvest of 30,067 Chinook salmon (including jacks) was 153% of the recent 10-year average of 19,707. Harvest of 502,000 sockeye was 14% below the recent 10-year average harvest. Harvest of 175,000 coho was 43% below the recent 10-year average harvest. Pink salmon harvest of 984,000 was 16% below the recent 10-year average harvest. Chum salmon harvest of 2.48 million was 29% above the recent 10-year average harvest of 1.93 million. The common property harvest catch composition by species included: 0.7% Chinook, 12% sockeye, 4.2% coho, 23.6% pink, and 59.5% chum salmon. Historical 1980–2006 drift gillnet traditional and THA harvests for each species are presented in Table 15, and Figure 11 shows historical trends since 1960.

A breakdown of 2007 drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district is presented in Table 16. Common property harvests of 4.2 million include 3.5 million in traditional fisheries and 0.7 million in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery harvests by drift gillnet gear included 73,000 sockeye in the Speel Arm SHA. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation were 439,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 669,000 from District 1, 857,000 from District 6, 325,000 from District 8, 827,000 from District 11, and 801,000 from District 15.

## **DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS**

Regulations [5AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to allocate 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon for the drift gillnet fishery. The new regulation changed the gillnet allocation for Chinook from a fixed number of 7,600 to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 6 and 8 and Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 fish baseline and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The BOF adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The BOF has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels, if needed, may include early-season area closures for the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2007 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 329,392 was determined to be 9,552 fish. The 2007 drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled approximately 30,067 fish (Table 15). Of these 3,852 were small (under 28 inches) and 26,215 were over 28 inches. Total harvest of large Chinook salmon included approximately 13,526 Alaska Hatchery fish, 7,686 terminal exclusion fish (Stikine River) and leaving around 5,000 Chinook as designated Treaty Harvest. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2007 season was roughly 4,550 fish below the 9,552 Chinook salmon harvest cap.

## **DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT**

The June 30, 1999 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye run. For the 2007 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total return of 1.1 million Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of the Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. By regulation, the District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan (PSMP) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks. The preliminary 2007 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 47,000 fish.

In 2007 the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 17, statistical week 25 (Table 13). The fishery was open a total of 1,392 hours, slightly more than the 1985-2006 treaty period average of 1,323. The fishery received four days of fishing time from the opening week until statistical week 29 when it was reduced to two days of fishing because the purse seine fleet was only open for one day of fishing the same week. Fishing time increased to four days for statistical week 30 then was increased to five days in statistical week 31 as the pink salmon harvests by purse seine increased dramatically. Fishing time remained at 5 days each week until Statistical Week 36 when it was reduced to 3 days due to concerns about fall coho. The final four openings were also limited to 2 days due to poor coho returns. A total of 56 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 45% of the 1985-2006 average of 125 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2007 included 1,600 Chinook, 66,800 sockeye, 27,500 coho, 340,000 pink and 233,100 chum salmon (Table 16). In 2007 the District 1 gillnet catch of 66,800 sockeye salmon was 56% of the 1997–2006 ten-year average of 118,000 (Table 17). The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the PSMP in Week 30 was 40,807 fish, or about 60% of the season's total sockeye harvest. Sockeye salmon harvests were below average throughout the season. The pink salmon harvest of 339,992 was about 70% of the recent 10-year average of 490,000. The chum salmon catch of 233,188 was about 87% below the 10-year average of 266,000. The coho salmon catch of 27,503 was 67% of the average of 41,000; weekly catches fell well below average late in the season causing time restrictions at the end of the season. The Chinook salmon catch of 1,518 was about 8% more than the average of 1,400.

During the 2006 Board of Fisheries meetings in Ketchikan the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintained the option to enact closures if the forecasting fell short of projecting the necessary escapement. At no time during the fishery was there a concern that the escapement of sockeye salmon at Hugh Smith Lake would reach the escapement goal range of 8,000 to 18,000 fish. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was approximately 33,460 sockeye salmon, well above the escapement goal range.

Beginning on September 2, statistical week 36, the District 1 gillnet fishery was managed on the strength of fall chum and coho salmon returns. The first week low coho returns caused a shortened opening of 3 days. Coho concerns continued throughout the end of the season limiting openings to two days per week, however low fishing effort still allowed for some fishing time.

## **DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE**

### **Fishery Overview**

The Prince of Wales and Stikine River drift gillnet fisheries occur in adjacent waters of Districts 6 and 8. The District 6 drift gillnet area includes Section 6-A in Sumner Strait, 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D in Clarence Strait. The District 8 fishery consists of Section 8-A, waters north of the Stikine flats, and Section 8-B, waters south of the Stikine flats. The management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their close proximity and to the migration patterns which expose some major stocks to harvest in both fisheries. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, are available for harvest in both districts. Management of Districts 6 and 8 is usually based on sockeye stock assessment in the early part of the season, pink in the middle, and coho salmon at the end of the season. The 2007 season, though, was the third consecutive season in recent years that a directed Stikine River king salmon fishery occurred in District 8 and the first five weeks of fishing in the district was based

on king salmon stock assessment. The PST specifies a sharing arrangement for Stikine River king, sockeye and coho salmon stocks.

The 2007 gillnet harvest in District 6 included about 1,850 king, 92,500 sockeye, 80,600 coho, 383,000 pink, and 298,000 chum salmon (Tables 16). King and chum salmon harvests were above the recent ten-year averages, while the other salmon harvests were below average (Table 18). An estimated 1,415 king salmon in the District 6 harvest (76%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The total District 6 king salmon harvest was approximately 63% above the 1997-2006 average. The preliminary postseason estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon to the District 6 total sockeye harvest was 40,000 fish or 43% of the harvest. The total District 6 sockeye salmon harvest was approximately 82% of the ten-year average. An estimated 34,162 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin, 42% of the total coho harvest. The total District 6 coho salmon harvest was approximately 50% of the ten-year average. The total District 6 pink salmon harvest was approximately 92% of the 1997-2006 average while the total chum salmon harvest was approximately 22% above the average.

The District 6 drift gillnet fishery was open for 49 days from June 10 through October 2 (Table 13). This was slightly above the 1997–2006 average fishing time of 47 days. Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open simultaneously each week throughout the season. Section 6-D was open by regulation from statistical weeks 24 through 31 and statistical weeks 36 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below the ten-year average for every week of season with the exception of weeks 24 through 27. The greatest effort in vessels fishing, 78 boats, occurred in week 28. However, the greatest effort in boat days (304) occurred two weeks earlier in week 26. The total season effort was 2,741 boat days, approximately 82% of the 1997-2006 average.

The Sumner Strait fishery (Subdistricts 106-41 & 42) harvested an estimated 37,900 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 52% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict. The Clarence Strait fishery (Subdistrict 106-30) harvested an estimated 2,100 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 10% of the total sockeye harvest in that subdistrict.

In District 8, 14,823 king, 70,580 sockeye, 19,880 coho, 39,872 pink, and 177,547 chum salmon were harvested for the season (Table 16). King, sockeye and chum salmon harvests were 147%, 49%, and 114% above their respective ten-year averages while coho and pink salmon harvests were 87% and 91% of their averages (Table 19). The District 8 fishery harvested an estimated 61,400 Stikine River sockeye salmon, 87% of the District 8 sockeye harvest. The District 8 fishery started in week 19 on May 7<sup>th</sup> and included five weeks of directed king salmon fishing before the usual sockeye opening occurred in week 24 on June 10 (Table 13). Gillnet time in the directed king salmon fishery was limited to one day each week. District 8 closed concurrently with District 6 on October 2<sup>nd</sup>. Excluding the directed king salmon fishery, the district was open for 51 days, approximately 11% above the ten-year average. An estimated 40% of the District 8 coho salmon harvest (7,960 fish) was of Alaskan hatchery origin. The Alaska hatchery king salmon contribution in District 8 was estimated at 5,595 fish, 38% of the total harvest. The weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 8 during the usual fishery (weeks 24 through 40) was above average every week with the exception of weeks 25, 28, 37 and 38. The season effort of 2,291 boat-days in District 8, during the usual fishery, was 48% above the 1997-2006 average.



Harvests in Districts 6 and 8 consist of species of mixed stock origin; the contribution of Stikine River stocks is estimated for sockeye salmon in each district, and this season the Stikine River king salmon contribution was estimated in District 8. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 6 and 8 harvests were estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of each stock and the inseason proportions of thermal otolith-marked fish from fry plants to Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River king salmon were estimated by subtracting the hatchery contributions determined from port sampling of coded-wire-tags.

### **Chinook (King) Salmon Fishery**

The third consecutive commercial directed Stikine River king salmon drift gillnet fishery in recent years occurred in statistical weeks 19 through 23 of the 2007 season. The preseason forecast was much smaller than the previous two seasons with the total Stikine return expected to be approximately 37,000 adult king salmon. The U.S. total allowable catch (AC) based on this forecast was approximately 6,000 fish. The fishery was limited to the waters in District 8 in order to target adult Stikine king salmon. One hundred four gillnetters made landings of king salmon over the course of this five-week fishery. A total of 5 days were fished within this time period. The gillnet fleet harvested the bulk of the adult Stikine king salmon in District 8 with an estimated 9,109 fish caught through week 29. The sport fishery was open continuously from statistical week 18 through 29 with liberalized bag and gear limits. The sport fishery harvested an estimated 3,273 adult Stikine king salmon during this time period. The troll fishery had three-day openings each week throughout most of District 8 from week 19 through 23 and then had five-day openings from weeks 24 through 26. The spring troll fishery was closed by regulation on June 30. The troll fishery accounted for 1,099 Stikine king salmon in District 8. The final cumulative U.S. harvest of large Stikine king salmon through week 29, including the federal Stikine subsistence fishery, was 13,523 fish. The preliminary post-season estimate of the terminal run, which was released November 7<sup>th</sup>, was 43,000 large king salmon and was based upon mark-recapture information. Based upon that estimate, the U.S. allowable catch was 13,350 large Stikine king salmon (with the base level included). Total king salmon escapement to the Stikine was estimated at approximately 16,447 fish, just below the point goal of 17,400 fish. However, the Little Tahltan, which has a weir and is the main indicator system on the Stikine, had very poor escapement with approximately 600 fish counted this season. The ten-year average king count on this system is approximately 7,600 fish. Andrews Creek king escapement was above the upper end of the goal range this season with approximately 1,700 kings estimated.

The District 8 directed Stikine king gillnet fishery began at 8:00 am on Monday, May 7 (statistical week 19) for a 24-hour period. This short opening was influenced by a relatively small preseason forecast. The small forecast also led to the closure of the Stikine River flats in District 8. Small area closures again occurred, although to a lesser extent, to reduce conflicts between commercial and sport fishers and for steelhead conservation. Several of the 2007 season area closures were dependent on the weekly openings of the gillnet fishery, and the reduced, one-day openings that occurred each week of the directed Stikine king fishery resulted in few area closures. Another steelhead conservation tool that was put into place in 2006 and continued in 2007 was a minimum mesh size of 7 inches for gillnetters throughout the directed Stikine king fishery. Thirty-seven gillnetters made landings in District 8 during the initial opener and several more boats fished but had no harvest. The vast majority of boats fished in Section 8-B, and this trend would remain throughout the directed Stikine king gillnet fishery. A unique dynamic of the fishery was the proximity to town, and few fishermen spent entire openings without tying to the

dock. The gillnet catch rates in the initial opening were similar to the previous two years and suggested a strong run. The first inseason run estimate was not released until statistical week 21, therefore, the preseason forecast was used for the first three weeks of the directed Stikine king fishery. The estimated District 8 gillnet harvest for week 19 was 250 large kings. The U.S. weekly AC guideline, based on historical run timing and the preseason forecast, was approximately 500 Stikine kings. After factoring in the troll and sport fish harvests, and deducting the hatchery component, the total U.S. harvest was slightly above the weekly guideline.

During statistical weeks 20 (May 13–May 19) and 21 (May 20–May 26), District 8 was opened with the same area and time as week 19. Gillnet effort increased steadily as the season progressed with 52 boats making landings in week 20 and 76 boats in week 21. The effort in both week 20 and 21 was quite similar to that seen in the respective weeks of the 2005 season. The cumulative harvest of large Stikine kings by the U.S. fisheries was estimated to be approximately 3,500 fish by the end of week 21. Although weekly allowable catches had been exceeded during these openings, the run appeared strong based on both the commercial marine catches and the in-river tagging success. In the middle of week 21, the first inseason forecast came out and reinforced the strength of the run and boosted the terminal run size up to 48,000 fish. With a forecast of this size, the U.S. allowable catch was over 13,000 adult Stikine kings, an increase of approximately 7,000 fish over the U.S. allowable catch calculated using the preseason forecast.

During statistical weeks 22 (May 27–June 2) and 23 (June 3–June 9), openings were again kept at 24 hours with the Stikine River flats closed. The week 22 opening began on Tuesday, May 29 instead of the usual Monday opener due to the Memorial Day holiday. Although the terminal run and resulting AC had jumped up significantly from the preseason forecast, the likely increase in effort combined with extrapolating catch rates from the previous two seasons (which had been tracking along nearly identical to this season) resulted in conservative one-day openings. Gillnet effort reached its highest point during the directed king fishery in week 22 and 23 with 83 and 86 boats participating, respectively. The estimated U.S. harvest of Stikine kings in week 22 was 1,900 fish and in week 23 was 2,050 fish. The terminal run forecast dropped slightly in week 22 to 44,000 fish. The total US Stikine king harvest was below the weekly AC guideline in week 22 and was nearly identical to the guideline in week 23. The estimated cumulative harvest by all U.S. fisheries was approximately 8,400 adult Stikine kings by the end of week 23. The terminal run forecast remained at 44,000 fish in week 23. The corresponding U.S. allowable catch at this point was approximately 10,650 fish. Signs of a strong Stikine return remained evident in the gillnet fishery as weekly catch rates remained very similar to the 2005 and 2006 seasons. The week 23 opening was the last opening directed at Stikine kings and the following week began the sockeye management regime.

### **Sockeye Salmon Fishery**

The traditional drift gillnet fishery in Districts 6 and 8 opened according to regulation on the second Sunday of June during statistical week 24 on June 10. A two-day opening was announced due to a significant Tahltan sockeye forecast. The vast majority of gillnetters that fished in District 8, however, kept their king gear on as catch rates had been building in the previous weeks. Week 24 had the highest effort of the season in District 8 with 87 boats fishing. With substantial king catch rates, week 24 resulted in the largest weekly harvest of kings in District 8 for the season as was the case in the previous two seasons. The total US Stikine king harvest in

week 24 was 4,200 fish and the weekly AC guideline was 2,400 fish. The hatchery king component also began to become substantial this week representing nearly one-quarter of the gillnet harvest. In week 24, the forecast jumped up to a terminal run of just under 50,000 Stikine kings resulting in a US AC of 14,500 fish. The cumulative US Stikine king harvest through week 24 was 12,140 fish.

During statistical week 25, a significant closure line was implemented in District 8 to keep gillnetters away from the mouth of the Stikine River to reduce harvest and, in part, due to high Stikine water levels and the possibility that fish could potentially be pushed back out of the river system. This closure was a result of concerns around the king harvest sharing agreement. District 8 was open for three days this week due to the strong Tahltan sockeye forecast and signs from the previous week of a significant sockeye presence. The gillnet king harvest this week was estimated at 1,000 fish. The Stikine king forecast increased slightly to 50,000 fish, the highest forecast of the season. The cumulative U.S. Stikine king harvest through week 25 was 12,700 fish.

The District 6 gillnet season began, and the District 8 season continued into sockeye salmon management, at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 10 in week 24 for a two-day period. Mesh restrictions in place for king management were lifted and in District 8, the Stikine River flats remained closed. There was no sign of a higher than normal occurrence of dark or water-marked kings on our weekly survey, however. The first sockeye salmon opening is normally two days and any decision to extend fishing is based on fishery harvest rates estimated by management biologists on site in the fishery. This season was similar to last season in that the vast majority of boats in District 8 were targeting kings so the sockeye catch rates were not very informative. However, a larger than expected amount of sockeye were being caught in king gear (mesh size 7 inches or greater). The initial sockeye catch rates in District 6 were very good for the 13 boats that made landings from the district. Only one boat fished in Clarence Strait (106-30) for this sockeye opening. District 8 effort was very high with 87 boats making landings. The preseason Stikine sockeye management model forecasted a total Stikine River TAC of 172,805 fish and a Tahltan TAC of 115,517 fish. This would allow the U.S. fisheries to harvest a total of 86,402 Stikine River fish, including 57,758 Tahltan fish. The pre-season forecast was used for weeks 24-27, while the inriver commercial fishery CPUE was used for the remainder of the sockeye salmon season.

During statistical week 25 (June 17–June 23), there were 48 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 10 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 40 boats fishing in District 8 over the five days fishing occurred. Both districts were open for an initial three days, and due to high sockeye catch rates, both districts were extended for an additional two days. Many boats that started with king gear in District 8 switched over to sockeye gear early in the opening. The sockeye catch rates in District 6 and 8 were both significantly above the ten-year average.

During statistical week 26 (June 24–June 30), there were 61 boats fishing in Sumner Strait, 15 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 69 boats fishing in District 8. With substantial sockeye catches the previous week indicating a strong Tahltan run, the District 8 closure was relaxed back to the Stikine flats. Both districts were opened for an initial four days, and with continued above-average sockeye catch rates, District 8 was re-opened for a 24-hour period midweek. The estimated U.S. total Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest by the end of this week was approximately 36,000 fish.

During statistical week 27 (July 1–July 7), District 6 and 8 were opened for an initial three days. There were 21 boats fishing in Clarence Strait and 55 boats in Sumner Strait, and a total of 78 boats fishing in District 8 for the week. Surveys on the fishing grounds showed that the District 8 sockeye catch rates continued to be above the ten-year average but the District 6 catch rates were below average. The effort dropped off substantially toward the end of the opening due to poor weather, the 4<sup>th</sup> of July holiday, and slower catch rates in District 6. A 24-hour mid-week opening was announced in District 8 due to above average catch rates and low effort. The first inseason forecast came out towards the end of this week. The total Stikine sockeye TAC increased to 216,689 fish with a total Tahltan TAC of 159,345 fish. This resulted in a US TAC of 79,672 Tahltan sockeye. The estimated cumulative U.S. harvest of Tahltan sockeye salmon in District 108 was 23,054 fish while 24,506 fish were estimated in District 6 making a total estimated U.S. Tahltan sockeye salmon harvest of 47,560 fish through week 27. The mainstem forecast dropped from a preseason total run prediction of 67,000 fish to 54,967 fish.

During statistical week 28 (July 8–July 14), 78 boats fished in District 6 and 67 boats fished in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days of fishing time. Fishing ground surveys showed that sockeye salmon catch rates for the three-day opening were well below the ten-year average in District 6 and near average in District 8. A shift in effort in District 8 was seen this week with several boats heading to the southern part of the district to target returning Anita Bay chum. No extra time was announced this week due to decreased sockeye catch rates. The current model forecast dropped slightly from the week before. The run prediction decreased the Tahltan component to 171,762 fish, with a TAC of 146,679 fish. The estimated U.S. Tahltan harvest by the end of this week was 59,854 sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 73,339 fish. The estimated U.S. harvest of mainstem sockeye salmon was 7,882 fish with a U.S. TAC of 4,662 fish. It was generally believed that once again the model was under-forecasting the mainstem run size, as was the case the last couple of years, due to the Tahltan sockeye salmon run being stronger than normal. Another complicating factor that had been chronic this season was sustained high water levels on the river. Sockeye harvests from the inriver fishery in both weeks 28 and 29 occurred during very high water levels.

During statistical week 29 (July 15–July 21), there were 77 boats fishing in District 6 and 61 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial three days. The majority of fishermen in District 8 had switched to larger gear to target chum and were fishing in the far southern reaches of the district. The sockeye catch rates for the small amount of boats that were actually targeting sockeye in District 8 were above the ten-year average. The sockeye catch rates in District 6 were below average. Due to below-average sockeye catch rates throughout the entirety of District 6 and 8 and the decreasing forecast, no extra time was warranted in either district. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon through week 29 was estimated at 65,022 fish with a U.S. TAC of 62,218 fish. The model estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 9,961 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 3,578 fish. The percent Tahltan/Tuya fish in the lower river commercial fishery remained high this week (92%).

During statistical week 30 (July 22–July 28), there were 60 boats fishing in District 6 and 63 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were open for an initial two days. The reduced opening was due to concern for McDonald Lake sockeye salmon as well as concerns over the Stikine sockeye harvest sharing agreement. The decision had been made pre-season to have three consecutive weeks of two-day openings in District 6 to attempt to conserve McDonald Lake sockeye. Any additional fishing time in weeks 30 through 32 would come in the form of

midweek openings in District 8. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average on the whole. However, the sockeye catch rates for those few boats that were targeting sockeye in District 8 were again above average. Although the mainstem run did not appear strong, it was apparent that the model was overestimating the U.S. mainstem catch. No additional time was warranted in either district this week. The U.S. catch of Tahltan sockeye salmon was estimated at 66,378 fish with a U.S. TAC of 58,610 fish. The model estimated a total U.S. mainstem catch of 11,781 fish with a U.S. remaining TAC of 1,518 fish.

During statistical week 31 (July 29–August 4), there were 32 boats fishing in District 6 and 60 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. Again, the reduced opening reflected concerns for McDonald Lake sockeye and the Stikine sockeye harvest sharing agreement. A substantial closure in District 6 was implemented this week for McDonald Lake sockeye conservation efforts. The vast majority of Sumner Strait in District 6 was closed for the entire opening. Sockeye catch rates in both districts were below average, but similar to the previous week, the sockeye catch rates in District 8 were not a true reflection of run strength due to the shift in effort to target chum salmon. Again, the small number of boats targeting sockeye in District 8 had above-average catch rates. In-river indicators suggested that the egg ratio in the commercial catch was 50% Tahltan/Tuya. The current model estimated that the mainstem component was increasing but only slightly. Once again, no additional fishing time in either district was warranted. The model estimated a U.S. harvest of 70,536 Tahltan sockeye salmon with a U.S. TAC of 60,419 fish. The mainstem harvest by the U.S. was estimated to be 14,000 sockeye salmon with a remaining U.S. TAC of 3,010 fish.

During statistical week 32 (August 5–August 11), there were 31 boats fishing in District 6 and 54 boats fishing in District 8. Both districts were opened for an initial two days. This would be the last week of McDonald Lake sockeye conservation efforts. Sockeye catch rates were below average in both districts but those boats targeting sockeye in District 8 had average catch rates. Pink salmon were beginning to flood both districts, and management decisions would soon be based on pink salmon abundance. However, no additional time was warranted during this last week of sockeye management. The final inseason model run, released in week 36, estimated a total U.S. catch of 100,389 Stikine sockeye salmon broken into 66,943 Tahltan fish, 18,685 Tuya fish, and 14,761 mainstem fish. The US TAC for each component was 59,238 Tahltan fish, 12,925 Tuya fish, and 9,484 mainstem fish.

The 2007 preliminary post-season run size estimate of Stikine-bound sockeye salmon is approximately 218,000 fish. This estimate includes: the Districts 6 and 8 estimated harvest of 102,000 Stikine sockeye salmon, the U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 245 fish, the total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 59,000 fish (including test fishery harvest), the Tahltan Lake escapement of 21,000 fish, the estimated Tuya escapement of 7,000 fish, and the estimated Mainstem escapement of 28,000 fish (Table 12). The preliminary post-season estimate of the total contribution of Stikine sockeye salmon to Districts 6 and 8 was 62% of the sockeye salmon harvest.

### **Pink Salmon Fishery**

During statistical weeks 33 through 35, both Districts 6 and 8 were managed for pink salmon. Both districts were open four days a week during this period. Section D of District 6 was closed from week 32 through week 35. Good returns of pink salmon throughout this time period resulted in above-average gillnet openings. Pink salmon harvests in both districts are not always

a true reflection of abundance because low prices for pink salmon and catches of other more valuable species may affect the fishing patterns and methods. During the 2007 season, the fishing effort was substantially less than the 1997–2006 average in District 6, however, in District 8 the effort was generally well above average for this time period. The anticipated hatchery chum return in District 8 was the catalyst behind the increased effort in the district at this time. Total pink salmon harvests were slightly below the ten-year averages in both districts.

### **Coho Salmon Fishery**

Coho salmon management typically commences in late August or early September in both the District 6 and 8 gillnet fisheries. During statistical week 36 (September 2– September 8) the management emphasis changed from pink to coho salmon. Prior to the change to coho salmon management the District 6 fishery harvested 46,084 coho salmon, approximately 57% of the total District 6 coho salmon catch. The Alaska coho salmon hatchery contribution to the District 6 fishery was below the ten-year average every week of the season with the exception of weeks 25, 26, and 38. Coho catch rates mirrored the hatchery contribution in District 6 and were above the ten-year average only during these same weeks. In District 8, a similar trend was seen later and coho catch rates were above the ten-year average only in weeks 27, 28, and 39. The Fall coho run in both districts was generally well below average levels. Both districts had three two-day openings in weeks 36 through 38, followed by a three-day opening in week 39, and finally two days in week 40. The 2007 gillnet season in both districts ended at noon on Tuesday, October 2nd.

### **Chum Salmon Fishery**

Chum salmon harvested in both districts are caught incidental to target fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. Chum salmon escapements into both districts appeared to be at least average this season. Alaska hatchery chum salmon returning to Anita Bay contributed significantly to chum harvests in both districts and particularly harvests in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum made up 20% of the total chum harvest in District 6 and 70% in District 8. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up nearly 40% of the total chum harvest in District 6.

## **DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM**

### **Fishery Overview**

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and Section 11-C including the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. If run strength is sufficient, the fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June, sockeye and summer chum salmon through mid-August, and coho and fall chum salmon in the fall. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on the strength of returns of wild sockeye salmon stocks in the summer and wild stocks of coho and chum salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason estimates of Taku River run strength through mark-recapture efforts. Douglas Island Pink and Chum Salmon Inc. (DIPAC) operate sockeye salmon escapement enumeration programs at Speel and Crescent lakes. Aerial and foot stream surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams in the district. The 2007 season was the 8th year of a large

return of adult hatchery sockeye salmon back to the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility located inside Port Snettisham. In 2007 the District 11 common property fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,450 Chinook, 112,200 sockeye, 22,400 coho, 100,400 pink, and 590,200 chum salmon (Table 16).

The PST affects management of the fishery because the Taku River, a major transboundary river extending into Canada, contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku sockeye salmon fishery be managed for Taku River spawning escapement needs plus annual Canadian harvests of 18% of the TAC of wild sockeye salmon and 50% of the TAC of enhanced sockeye salmon resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. The PST also has provisions for transboundary Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for an above-border run size minimum of 38,000 fish. If the inseason projection of the above-border run size is between 38,000 and 50,000 fish, a directed Canadian inriver harvest of 3,000 coho salmon is allowed for stock assessment purposes. If the projected inseason run size exceeds 50,000 fish, then the directed inriver harvest increases to 5,000 or more fish.

In 2003 the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in section 11-B, and in 2005, US and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for a directed Chinook salmon fishery to occur. The US Allowed Catch (AC) was determined by a Pacific Salmon Commission bilaterally agreed on formula based, during the early season, on the pre-season Taku Chinook salmon run forecast, and revised in-season based on the in-season run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The AC applies only to large Taku origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (659 mm mid-eye-to-fork length, MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku Chinook salmon AC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance-based management regimes (AABM) allocation although the historical base harvest of 940 Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. allowed catch was shared between gillnet, troll and sport fisheries, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006 the BOF made changes slightly increasing the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll to three days in a week where the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for the directed Chinook fishery.

The 2007 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 64 days from June 17 through October 11. Due to poor wild sockeye returns to Port Snettisham systems the Speel Arm SHA fishery was not opened for common property drift gillnetting in 2007. Participation in the fishery peaked during the sockeye salmon fishery in statistical week 32 with 78 boats fishing. Fishing effort, as measured by the total number of boats delivering fish each week multiplied by the number of days open to fishing, peaked for the common property fishery in statistical week 33. Total fishing effort for the 2007 common property drift gillnet fishery was 3,505 boat days, 108% of the 1997–2006 (10-year) average. The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 1,450 Chinook, 112,200 sockeye, 22,400 coho, 100,400 pink, and 590,200 chum salmon. Common property harvests for all species except chum salmon were below the 10-year average (Table 20). Enhanced stocks contributed significant numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

Management actions used to conduct the District 11 drift gillnet fishery are limited to imposing time restrictions during the directed Chinook salmon fishery during statistical weeks 18–24, and

time and area restrictions during statistical weeks 25–42 when the management emphasis is on sockeye and coho salmon.

### **Chinook Fishery**

The pre-season terminal run forecast of 38,720 large Taku River Chinook salmon was insufficient to allow a directed Chinook fishery in District 11 beginning the first Monday in May. The inseason Chinook run projections generated did not support directed Chinook fisheries in District 11.

### **Sockeye Fishery**

Because of concern over the weak 2007 Chinook return, the first week of directed sockeye salmon management in statistical week 25 only two days of fishing time were allowed in both Taku Inlet (Subdistrict 111-32) and Stephens Passage (Subdistrict 111-31), and the northern boundary of the open area was moved south to the latitude of Jaw Point. The sockeye salmon harvest during this week was 34% of the 10-year average, and the sockeye salmon CPUE was 104% of the 10-year average. Thirty-five boats participated in the initial sockeye salmon opening.

Fishing time for statistical week 26 was initially three days with normal area and was extended a day based on strong Canyon Island fish wheel catches, above average CPUE for all species, and below average effort. Sockeye salmon harvests and CPUE were again below average for the week. Fishery participation increased to 46 boats.

Fishing time for statistical week 27 was set for four days in Taku Inlet Stephens Passage based on good sockeye salmon catches in the Canyon Island fish wheels and strong chum salmon harvests in the district. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers to access enhanced DIPAC chum returns to Limestone Inlet and Gastineau Channel. Fishery participation increased to 77 boats and the sockeye harvest increased to 98% of the ten-year average. The chum harvest of 70,000 fish was over twice the ten-year average for the statistical week.

Fishing time for statistical week 28 was again four days in Section 11-B with Canyon Island sockeye salmon fish wheel catches tracking to achieve the 75,000 fish escapement goal and continued strong chum salmon harvests. Participation in statistical week 28 increased to 72 boats.

During statistical week 29, 11-B was open for three days due to a low above border estimate, poor fishery CPUE, and wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon stocks beginning to transit the area. The sockeye salmon harvest was 61% of the 10-year average and the CPUE was 86% of the ten-year average. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 2.5% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 52% from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

During statistical week 30, Section 11-B was initially opened for three days, then the waters north of Circle Point were extended a day with sockeye salmon CPUE in Taku Inlet over twice the average and a record sockeye catch in the Canyon Island fish wheels. The waters south of Circle Point were not extended to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon. The week's sockeye salmon harvest improved to 95% and CPUE improved to 113% of the ten-year average. Analysis of otoliths revealed that 9% from Taku Inlet and 63% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.



During statistical week 31, Section 11-B was open for three days with good fishery CPUE and Canyon Island fish wheel numbers. Uncertainty in the above border escapement estimate and management expectations of increased effort, due to the fleet anticipating the DIPAC Snettisham hatchery sockeye return, contributed to a more conservative opening. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest was 75% of average and the CPUE was equal to the ten-year average. Otolith analysis revealed that 21% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 70% from Stephens Passage during this week were DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin fish.

The opening day for the statistical week 32 drift gillnet fishery was delayed until Monday to avoid conflict with the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. Section 11-B was open for four days in the waters north of Circle Point based on continued strong fish wheel catches and increasing inriver abundance estimates. Section 11-B south of Circle Point including the entrance to Port Snettisham was opened for only three days based on slow escapements to wild Port Snettisham systems. Participation in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery increased to 105 boats in statistical week 32, and the largest weekly sockeye salmon harvest of the season, 20,400 fish, was 88% of the 10-year average. Otolith analysis indicated that 20% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, 49% of the harvest from Stephen's Passage, and 80% of the harvest inside Port Snettisham were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

With the inriver estimate indicating the 75,000 fish sockeye escapement was achieved and below average effort, Taku Inlet north of Circle Point was opened for four days in statistical week 33. Stephens Passage south of Circle Point and the entrance to Port Snettisham were open for three days due to lagging escapements to Port Snettisham wild systems. With adequately developing pink salmon escapements, 11-C was opened for three days in week 33. The season's peak of 112 boats participated in week 33 harvesting 11,300 sockeye salmon, 77% of the ten-year average. Otolith analysis indicated 30% of the harvest from Taku Inlet, 78% of the harvest from Stephens Passage, and 88% of the harvest from the entrance to Port Snettisham were of DIPAC Snettisham hatchery origin.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point often differs from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve wild Taku and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon as well as effectively harvest the return of DIPAC hatchery summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from statistical week 27 through statistical week 33 to allow the harvest of remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Section 11-C was open to fishing beginning in statistical week 33 when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon became available, and closed to fishing at the end of statistical week 34. Port Snettisham (Subdistricts 111-33, 111-34, and 111-35) was closed to fishing through statistical week 31 to limit harvest rates on wild Crescent and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. Beginning early in the season, assessment programs indicated weak escapements to both Crescent and Speel Lakes, but many sockeye returns had been late throughout the state so this was not a great concern. In statistical weeks 33 and 34, portions of the area inside Port Snettisham were opened to fishing, primarily to target the hatchery sockeye salmon returning to DIPACs Snettisham Hatchery in Speel Arm. When it became apparent the wild sockeye returns to Port Snettisham systems were below desired levels, all the waters of Port Snettisham were closed for the remainder of the season and the Speel Arm SHA was not opened to common property fishing in the 2007 season.

## **Coho Fishery**

Beginning in statistical week 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to coho salmon. The fall drift gillnet season lasted seven weeks, beginning on August 19 in statistical week 34, and lasting until October 11 in statistical week 41. During statistical week 33, the first inseason estimate of inriver coho salmon abundance was generated, projecting 53,000 fish above border. Taku Inlet was opened for four days, with the open area on the fourth day restricted to north of the Pete's Rock line. Stephens Passage was open for three days with all of Port Snettisham closed. Good Taku coho numbers in the Canyon Island fish wheels, the good escapement projection, and strong catch rates allowed for four days in Taku Inlet, and the restriction allowed for conservation of wild Port Snettisham sockeye transiting the area. The District 11 sockeye salmon harvest for the week was 40% of the 10-year average, and the coho salmon harvest was 113% the ten-year average. Section 11-C was closed for the season at the end of the statistical week 34 fishery with very little effort and harvest occurring in the area. In Statistical week 35, with good inriver indicators, Taku Inlet was open for four days, with the last two restricted north of the Pete's Rock line. With continuing weak escapements to Port Snettisham wild sockeye systems, Stephens Passage was open for two days. For the remaining five weeks of the season, Taku Inlet north of Circle Point was open for four days each week with adequately developing coho escapement to Taku River, and Stephens Passage was open for three days each week as the status of local coho salmon stocks in the area is largely unknown. The PST minimum of 38,000 coho salmon passed above the border was realized in statistical week 38. After a strong early showing, the Taku coho salmon return did not materialize as anticipated. Adequate escapement was achieved, but the harvest of coho salmon in the District 11 common property fishery between weeks 34 and 41 was 74% of the ten-year average. Although not approaching historical peak levels, the fall chum salmon harvest in statistical weeks 34–41 was 241% of the ten-year average. Participation was fairly stable in statistical weeks 34–36 averaging 53 boats each week, then dropped rapidly to average three boats each week for the final three weeks of the season. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed on October 11 in statistical week 41.

## **Harvest and Escapement Summary**

In 2007 the inseason Chinook salmon run projections did not support any directed Chinook fisheries in District 11. However, relatively small numbers of Taku River origin Chinook salmon have always been landed during the early weeks of directed sockeye salmon fishing. The 2007 District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,450 fish is 65% of the 10-year average harvest for statistical weeks 25–41 when directed sockeye and coho fishing takes place. Alaskan hatchery fish contributed 23% of the harvest as estimated by coded wire tag (CWT) analysis. The Taku River stock assessment program estimated a preliminary final escapement of 17,600 large Chinook salmon, below the current escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 large fish.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 112,200 fish, 62% of the 10-year average (Table 20). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during statistical week 28 and added significant numbers to the harvests during statistical weeks 29 through 34. Drift gillnetters targeting returns of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye and Limestone Inlet hatchery chum salmon, increased the amount and percentage of fishing effort that occurred in Stephens Passage. The final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until post-season analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally

marked sockeye salmon from fry-plants was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from a joint U.S./Canada fry-planting program at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 3,535 fish to the fishery with 83% of these harvested in Taku Inlet. Contributions of domestic U.S. enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery totaled 32,700 fish or 29% of the harvest. Historical stock composition estimates were applied to the remainder of the harvest to estimate contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild stocks to the weekly harvests. The preliminary estimate of stock composition of the harvest of wild sockeye salmon in the district is 10,370 or 9.7% wild Port Snettisham fish, and 67,000, or 62% Taku River fish. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 75% of the 94,400 fish total sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith, scale pattern, and brain parasite incidence characteristics. The preliminary final inseason estimate of Taku River above border sockeye salmon escapement from the mark-recapture program was 82,200 fish, 110% of the escapement point goal. Poor wild sockeye salmon escapements were apparent inside Port Snettisham. A total of 3,099 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored with DIPAC's split-beam hydro acoustic counter at the outlet of Crescent Lake again this year. The net upstream count of 1,800 fish was not separable by species. It is known that all species of pacific salmon do enter Crescent Lake, however sockeye salmon is the predominant species. The management goal for Speel Lake is a minimum of 4,000 sockeye salmon. The net count up through the Crescent Lake sonar was 1,800 fish. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the average peak aerial survey for 1987–2007 is approximately 7,100 fish. ADF&G and DIPAC will continue to work on the technical aspects of this program to improve the “usability” of this data.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include runs to the Taku River, Port Snettisham, Stephens Passage, and local Juneau area streams as well as Alaskan hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 22,400 fish was 83% of the 10-year average (Table 20). Weekly coho harvests were at or below average early in the season during weeks 25-32, above average between weeks 33-35, and below average from week 36 through the end of the season. Alaskan hatchery coho salmon contributed 344 fish or 3% of the District 11 common property harvest. For most of the season, weekly estimates of Taku River coho abundance indicated an above average run size. The coho escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 49,800 fish, surpassing the minimum in-river goal of 38,000. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 100,400 fish was 93% of the 10-year average (Table 20). The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 12,405 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 78% of the 2005 parent-year and was 69% the 1985–2005 odd-year average. Pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 590,200 chum salmon was 219% of the 10-year average (Table 20). The summer chum salmon harvest of 581,800 fish comprised 99% of the season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run was considered to last through mid-August (statistical week 33) and was comprised primarily of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and remote release site at Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest but quantitative

contribution estimates were not available. Approximately 66% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest was made in Taku Inlet, 34% in Stephens Passage. The 1,400 chum salmon harvested in the waters of Port Snettisham was 0.25% of the District 11 chum harvest. The harvest of 8,300 fall chum salmon, during statistical week 34 and later, was 241% of the 10-year average. Most of these chum salmon are wild Taku River origin fish. The escapement number to the Taku River was unknown. However, the 482 fall chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island were used as an index of escapement. The 2007 fish wheel count for statistical weeks 34 through 42 was 155% of the 10-year average number.

## **DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL**

### **Fishery Overview**

The Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of District 15 encompassing Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets four major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are also harvested during the summer season. This fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon in the fall season.

The District 15 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 79 days between June 17 and October 10 (Table 13). The number of fishing days was 1.4 times the 1997–2006 average. Fishing effort totaled 4,952 boat-days, 1.5 times the 1997–2006 average of 3,350 boat-days. The total number of permits participating in the 2007 season was near average, (131 permits as compared to the previous ten-year average of 139 permits). The numbers of drift gillnet boats fishing each week were below average except during the first three weeks of the season where effort was slightly above average in section 15-C. The increase in effort in this area at this time has been typical in recent years. Most of the fleet in District 15 targets hatchery chum salmon during this time.

A total harvest of 1.09 million salmon occurred during 2007 in the Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fisheries. This harvest included 1,000 Chinook, 157,000 sockeye, 18,100 coho, 89,300 pink, and 823,200 chum salmon (Table 16). The harvests of all species were generally above average for all species with the exception of coho salmon (Table 21). The 2007 coho salmon harvest of 18,100 fish is 43% of the previous ten-year average. The 2007 harvest of sockeye, Chinook and chum salmon is 1.3, 1.5, and 1.5 times the ten-year averages for these species, respectively. The District 15 harvest of pink salmon in 2006 is almost 1.2 times the recent ten-year average.

Of the total district sockeye salmon harvest, approximately 125,200 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested as determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is just over 3 times the recent 10-year-average and the highest harvest since 1992. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 14,200 fish, 21% of the 10-year average and the lowest estimated harvest of this stock on record. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 17,200 fish was very close to the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest originated from fish returning to the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay river systems.

The total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 823,200 fish is 1.5 times the previous 10-year average and the second highest commercial harvest on record (Table 21). Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed an

estimated 93% of the total summer chum harvest during statistical weeks 25 through 33 (June 17–August 18). An estimated 65,600 fall chum salmon was harvested in this fishery. Chum salmon harvest in the District from statistical weeks 34 through the end of the season (August 19 through October 10) are considered fall chum salmon. This catch was 1.4 times the recent 10-year average of 47,300 fish.

Coho salmon harvests for Lynn Canal totaled 18,100 fish. This harvest was approximately 43% of the recent 10-year average of 41,700 fish. Due to below average expectations for the 2007 coho salmon return, Berners Bay (Section 15-B) was closed to commercial drift gillnet harvest in 2007.

### **Section 15-A Chinook and Sockeye Fishery**

The 2007 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation Sunday, June 17. Summer season management of section 15-A was directed at harvesting expected larger than average returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while protecting expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon and below average returns of Chilkat River Chinook salmon. Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in statistical week 25 (June 17–June 19). To harvest expected large returns of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, the area north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the White Rock Line was opened for 4 days each week from statistical weeks 26 through 28. During this time, the remainder of section 15-A south of the latitude of Seduction Point was opened for three days each week. To harvest the strong return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while minimizing the harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, Section 15-A was open for 2 days south of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Sullivan Island with Chilkoot Inlet and Lutak Inlet between the latitude of Mud Bay Point and the White Rock Line open for four days each from statistical week 29-33 (July 15–August 15). Beginning in statistical week 32 (August 5), the western side of section 15-A was closed from the latitude of Point Sherman to Sullivan Rock light to Eldred Rock light to the southernmost tip of Talsani Island to the northernmost tip of Talsani Island to Seduction Point to conserve Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. This area remained closed to commercial gillnet fishing through statistical week 36 (September 2). Due to the very strong return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets were open until further notice north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River from statistical week 34–38 (August 19–September 19).

### **Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery**

Fall fishery management focused on the harvesting of Chilkat River fall chum and coho salmon within Section 15-A beginning in statistical week 35. The western side of Section 15-A remained closed through statistical week 36. To protect Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon, a six-inch minimum mesh size restriction went into effect in Section 15-A except for the area north of the latitude of Mud Bay Point. In statistical week 37 (September 9), all of section 15-A was open for 2 days south of the latitude of the Twin Cover-Glacier Point line within Chilkat Inlet with a 6-inch minimum mesh size gear restriction. This line remained the northern fishing limit for the remainder the fall season. Fishing time was limited to three-days each in Chilkat Inlet from statistical week 38–41 (September 16–October 10). From statistical week 39 through the end of the season, three days of fishing time occurred in Section 15-A south of the Tanini Point-Taiya Point line in Chilkoot Inlet.

## **Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries**

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted returns of hatchery summer chum salmon from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season beginning June 17. The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide protection for expected poor returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon during the initial week of the season, and this closure continued for the entire summer season. Section 15-C was open for three days each from statistical week 26 through week 28 except for the area within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Section 15-C from the latitude of Point Sherman south to the latitude Danger Point. This was designed to protect wild summer chum salmon returning to western Lynn Canal as well as protecting returns of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. In statistical week 26, Section 15-C was open for three days with an additional day in the “postage stamp area” (south of a line from a point on the eastern shoreline of Lynn Canal at the latitude of Vanderbilt Reef light to Vanderbilt Reef light and east of a line from Vanderbilt Reef to the latitude of Little Island light). This area was open for an additional day to target hatchery chum salmon while reducing exploitation rates on Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon. These lines were used from statistical week 26–28 (June 24–July 12). From statistical week 29–31, two days were granted in Section 15-C south of the latitude of Point Bridget with two additional days in the postage stamp area. Two days of fishing time south of Bridget Point with and 3 days in the postage stamp area was granted in statistical week 32 (August 5). During statistical weeks 33–34 (August 12–August 20), two days of fishing time was given in the area of Section 15-C south of the latitude of Point Bridget. In addition, a six-inch minimum mesh size restriction was in place to target late run hatchery chum salmon and early run fall chum salmon while protecting Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from statistical week 35 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was open for two days each in statistical weeks 35–37, and three days each in weeks 38–41 to target Chilkat River fall chum salmon and Lynn Canal bound coho salmon. Fall season effort in the entire district was well below average. Section 15-C closed for the season on October 10.

Extended fishing time was allowed in the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area beginning July 1 in statistical week 27 (Table 14). The Boat Harbor proper area (west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor) was opened on a continual basis from the start of the season (June 17) through week 36 (September 3). The remainder of the Boat Harbor area was opened continuously beginning week 27 through week 36 (July 1–September 3). As in previous years, the northern line of the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area remained at the latitude of Danger Point through statistical week 31 (August 4). The northern line was moved north to the latitude of Lance Point in statistical week 32 (August 5) when aerial surveys indicated adequate escapement of wild summer chum salmon in streams along the western side of Section 15-C. Extended fishing in the Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Area closed for the season in statistical week 36 (September 4).

Due to below average expectations for Berners Bay coho salmon, Section 15-B did not open during the 2007 season.

## **District 15 Escapements**

The total weir count for Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon was 1.3 times the recent 10-year average. The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 72,600 fish, which was well within the escapement goal range of 50,000-90,000 fish (Table 12). In addition 39 Chinook, 13 coho, 61,500 pink and 250 chum salmon were enumerated at this weir. An additional 2,000 to 5,000 pink salmon were observed spawning below the weir as it was being removed for the season.

The Chilkat Lake weir was used this season to enumerate and recover marked sockeye salmon originating from the Chilkat River fish wheel project. Abundance estimates for Chilkat Lake and Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon are obtained from mark-recapture (m-r) methods. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River. All captured sockeye salmon larger than 360 mm (MEF) are marked with fin clips and numbered T-bar tags and released. Recovery events are conducted at the Chilkat Lake weir site and on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon visual weir count was 21,100 sockeye salmon. Mark-recapture methods are used to estimate the escapement of this stock because frequent flow reversals and boat traffic effects the validity of weir counts at this location. The Chilkat Lake m-r estimate was 75,000 sockeye salmon, below the BEG range of 80,000–200,000. The m-r escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon was 20,000 fish. Escapement information for mainstem sockeye salmon is available since the beginning of the fish wheel program in 1994; the 2007 estimate is about 60% the 1997–2006 average M-R estimate of 34,000 fish.

For Chilkat River Chinook salmon, the preliminary m-r estimate using the Chilkat River fish wheel project is 3,470 Chinook salmon, age-1.3 and older. This is near the historical 1995–2004 average and near the upper bound escapement goal range of 3,500 fish.

Pink and chum salmon aerial and foot peak escapement counts conducted along the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally above average for chum salmon and well above average for pink salmon. These summed peak counts were just over the ten-year average for chum and well over this average for pink salmon. Foot and aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were generally average for chum salmon and well above for pink salmon.

Klehini River chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be well above average. The peak aerial survey count for chum salmon on the Klehini was 21,000 fish. This peak survey count is well above the average peak aerial survey count of 6,000 fish for years 1997 to 2006. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement based on foot and aerial surveys indicated that returns of this stock were near average in comparison to the recent 10-year average and near the long-term average. A peak count of 29,250 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2007. The 2007 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 4,967 fish from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project was 1.2 times the historical average of 4,100 fish. Result of comparing the 2007 fish wheel fall chum salmon catch to years where mark-recapture results exists indicated approximately 330,000 fall chum salmon entered the lower Chilkat River in 2007.

Chilkat River coho escapements based on fish wheel catch were below average this year. The season total fish wheel catch of 1,658 fish is 63% of the 1997-2006 average. Based on the

expansion of index surveys conducted through the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 25,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the drainage. The combined peak index survey results were the lowest since 1986.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 1,200 fish. The peak aerial count is just below the previous 10-year average of 1,600 fish. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 3,900 fish. This stream count is slightly below the lower bound BEG of 4,000 fish.

## **HATCHERY HARVESTS**

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2007 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. In several locations terminal harvest areas (THAs) must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs) are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of Coded Wire Tag (CWT) recovery information, and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT rates are specified in hatchery annual management plans, harvests are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs, and used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are increasingly used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked, however, recovery of data from returning adult salmon is not always possible since a comprehensive program to randomly sample returning adults is not always in place. In 2006 and 2007 SSRAA funded a program to sample traditional fisheries for otoliths using ADFG port sampling staff on board salmon tenders and at delivery locations in Petersburg. DIPAC Inc. also conducts port sampling at delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska. NSRAA conducts sampling primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2007, of the 58.6 million total all-gear salmon harvest, 89% were harvested in traditional fisheries, 3.4% in THA fisheries, and 7.3% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries (Tingley, Kallenberger and Davidson 2008). Of 9.4 million chum produced in 2007, 47% were harvested in traditional areas, 16% were harvested in hatchery THAs, and 37% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2007 in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries are in large part due to hatchery production.



In 2007 Southeast Alaska harvests of enhanced fish in common property (traditional and terminal area) fisheries, combined for all gear types, have been estimated at 18% of Chinook, 3% of sockeye, 22% of coho, 2.9% of pink, and 73% of chum based on hatchery annual reports (White 2008).

## **TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS**

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance based harvests allowed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to allow for additional harvests of Chinook produced by Alaska hatchery programs. Coded wire tags are intensively sampled in various fisheries to provide this accounting. In 2007 purse seine fisheries harvested 27,092 large Chinook in common property fisheries including 15,700 in traditional fisheries and 11,400 in hatchery terminal areas (Table 2). An estimated 10,900 of all seine harvests of Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries and 16,456 were designated as treaty harvests. By far the largest purse seine harvest was from the District 4 traditional purse seine fishery where about 9,300 were reported. In 2007 drift gillnet fisheries harvested 26,215 large Chinook in common property fisheries including 19,936 in traditional fisheries and 6,300 in hatchery terminal area fisheries (Table 16). An estimated 15,200 Chinook are estimated to be from Alaska hatcheries, around 7,700 were of wild Stikine River origin, and treaty harvests around 5,000 Chinook were well below the 2007 allocation.

The total common property seine harvests of coho salmon in 2007 was 247,600 (Table 2). Of these 242,000 were harvested in traditional fisheries and only 5,000 were harvested in terminal areas. Based on evaluation of CWT sampling hatchery operators reported 34,500, or 14% of the total seine harvest, was produced by Alaska hatcheries (White, 2008). Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 175,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 168,300 in traditional fisheries and 7,000 in hatchery terminal areas. Hatchery operators reported that 88,900 were of Alaska hatchery origin, 51% of the total drift gillnet harvest (White, 2008).

Of 1,064,000 sockeye harvested in common property purse seine fisheries most were from traditional fisheries (Table 2). Based on programs of intensive sampling for otolith marked fish in commercial seine and gillnet fisheries accurate estimates of harvests are derived and fishery management decisions are made to comply with harvest sharing agreements under the PST. Hatchery operators reported 24,000 seine-harvested sockeye to be of hatchery origin, 2.3% of the total seine harvest. Of 502,000 sockeye harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries 486,000 were from traditional fisheries, and 15,000 were from hatchery terminal areas (Table 16). Hatchery operators reported 38,000 sockeye, 7.6% of the common property total to be from domestic hatchery origin. The majority of the domestic sockeye harvest, (32,700 sockeye in District 11) is attributable to Port Snettisham Hatchery, with some additional production from returns to Hugh Smith Lake. Other production is from joint enhancement activities in US-Canada Transboundary Rivers. Around 3,500 enhanced sockeye originated from Tatsamine Lake and were harvested in the Taku River drift gillnet fishery. In District 6, drift gillnet fishermen harvested 30,000 enhanced Taltan Lake and 7,100 enhanced Tuya Lake sockeye. In District 8 drift gillnet fishermen harvested 37,000 enhanced Taltan Lake and 11,600 enhanced Tuya Lake sockeye. Districts 6&8 gillnet fisheries harvested a total of 163,000 total sockeye, so enhanced sockeye harvests of 85,700 accounted for 52.6% of the total harvests.

Common property pink salmon harvests totaled 42.1 million fish in 2007. Production of 538,000 fish of hatchery origin is reported from Armstrong-Keta Hatchery and an additional 46,000 pink

salmon from Sheldon Jackson College Hatchery. Combined pink salmon production of 584,000 pink salmon by enhancement projects represents 1.4% of the total common property seine harvest for 2007. Pink salmon estimates are imprecise since there is no sampling of common property fisheries.

Generally, the majority of harvests of chum salmon in Southeast Alaska are derived from hatchery production, and hatchery harvest estimates are determined by a combination of otolith sampling of commercial traditional and terminal area fisheries. Most, but not all chum salmon are thermally marked, and sometimes harvest estimates are based on expected returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known, so returns as reported here are based on hatchery operators' best estimates. Common property purse seine harvests of 3.04 million chum salmon in 2007 were only 52% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 5.85 million (Table 2). Purse seine fisheries included 2.16 million from traditional fishery areas (71%) and 0.89 million from hatchery terminal harvest areas (29%). Hatchery operators estimated that 1.90 million of the common property harvest, or 62.5% was produced by hatcheries (White, 2008). In contrast with harvests in seine areas, drift gillnet harvests of 2.48 million were 29% above the most recent 10-year average harvest (Table 15). Harvests included 1.86 million in traditional fishery areas (75%) and 0.62 million from hatchery terminal areas (25%). Hatchery operators estimated 2.3 million or 93% of the total common property drift gillnet harvest was produced by hatcheries (White, 2008).

## **TERMINAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS**

### **Nakat Inlet**

The Nakat Inlet Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2007 for both seine and gillnet gear to harvest surplus enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA). The THA was open from June 1 to August 31 for gillnet with rotational fisheries from September 1 to September 16 that included both gillnet and purse seine (Tables 7 and 14). Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past three seasons, with the gillnet fishing periods starting at noon for 24 hours, and the seine fishing periods beginning at 6 a.m. for 12 hours. Concurrent fisheries began at 12:01 a.m. on September 17, and ran through 12:00 noon on November 10. The purse seine fishery harvested approximately 1,178 coho and 13,273 chum salmon during the 2007 season in Nakat Inlet, and the drift gillnet fishery harvested 2,387 coho and 156,626 chum salmon (Tables 22 and 23). Although Nakat Inlet THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented landings occurred. Seine harvests of chum salmon were down considerably beginning in 2007 due to phase out of purse seine gear from the area. In 2008 no purse seine gear will be allowed.

### **Neets Bay**

The Neets Bay Special Harvest Area (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed by the department, in consultation with SSRAA primarily to conduct cost recovery, but there is some opportunity for terminal harvest in common property fisheries. In 2007, nearly all of the fish returning to Neets Bay were harvested for cost recovery. Cost recovery totals were 846,400 chum salmon, 57,100 coho salmon, and 10,300 Chinook. The Neets Bay THA (Subdistrict 101-95) was opened for troll fisheries beginning on May 1, then was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 15

through June 10 with very limited amount of effort. The THA was next opened from June 13-20 on a rotational basis between the gillnet and seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon. On October 15, the THA was opened concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10. Catches for all of these fisheries were confidential (Tables 22 and 23).

### **Kendrick Bay**

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2007 for access by the seine fleet to harvest surplus chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The THA was opened continuously beginning June 17 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through November 10 (Table 7). Forty four vessels took part in this fishery with approximately 3,470 sockeye, 1,700 coho, 65,000 pink, and 219,640 summer chum salmon (Table 22). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the four day chum salmon directed fisheries prior to statistical week 29 (July 15). Chum harvest in those openings totaled 276,896 chum salmon, of those chum salmon approximately 269,400 or 97.3% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 82% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon.

### **Anita Bay**

The Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Area (THA) (Statistical area 107-35) was opened in 2008 to allow surplus Chinook, chum, and coho salmon returns produced by Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (SSRAA) to be harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. The Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5-10. The area was opened for concurrent net fisheries from May 1 through June 1 with some gillnet effort (Tables 7 and 14). From June 2 through October 11, rotational fisheries for purse seine and drift gillnet occurred with the purse seine fishery opening first. Rotational fishery schedules were similar to the past 4 seasons, starting and ending at noon with the area closed for 24 hours between each fishery. Seiners fished 24 hours and gillnetters fished 48 hours which meant the seiners had an opening every 5<sup>th</sup> day. Concurrent fisheries resumed on October 12 and ran through November 10 without any additional harvest. This was the fifth year that hatchery returns were harvested in the terminal harvest area at Anita Bay. From 1994 to 2000 pink and chum salmon were harvested in Anita Bay for hatchery cost recovery. Purse seiners harvested 4,300 king, 30 sockeye, 20 coho, 4,200 pink and 41,000 chum salmon from Anita Bay in 2007 (Table 22). The chum harvest is less than half the gillnet harvest that occurred in the terminal area. Gillnetters harvested another 114,000 chum salmon in the waters of District 8 just north of Anita Bay during general openings designed to harvest returns of Stikine sockeye. Seiners only fished between June 17 and July 23 when returns of either king or chum salmon had built up in the terminal area. Because of the large pink salmon returns late in the season and low returns of coho salmon to Anita Bay, seiners did not fish in August and September as in previous years. Gillnetters harvested 3,300 king, 190 sockeye, 3,200 coho, 1,900 pink and 93,000 chum salmon (Table 23). Gillnetters fished between May 6 and October 13. Harvests of chum salmon will continue to increase with multiple year classes returning from larger releases.

### **Speel Arm**

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon returns in 2007 was 193,000 fish from their 2002 and 2003 brood year smolt releases. The actual return was 122,200 sockeye salmon including broodstock and jacks. Although the return would have provided sufficient fish to hold a common property drift gillnet fishery inside Port

Snettisham in the Speel Arm SHA, wild sockeye salmon escapements to Speel and Crescent Lakes did not reach adequate levels to open the area. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 3,199 sockeye salmon, below the minimum of the escapement goal range. DIPAC's Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 33,000 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 traditional area commercial drift gillnet fishery.

### **Hidden Falls**

In District 12, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 224,200 coho, 11,200 Chinook and 2.47 million chum salmon. The NSRAA board set the cost recovery chum salmon goal at 3.96 million pounds or approximately 495,000 fish and the broodstock goal was 130,000 fish. The Hidden Falls THA opened for purse seining on June 17 and again on June 24 (Table 14). Since a small troll fishery for hatchery Chinook salmon was ongoing in late June, Kasnyku Bay remained closed as provided under Hidden Falls Hatchery Terminal Harvest Management Plan (5AAC 33.374). The fishery was opened Sunday July 1, Thursday July 5, and then again on Sunday July 8. The total chum salmon harvested in both common property and cost recovery fisheries through July 8 was only 450,000 well below the 1.3 million expected to be harvested by this time. With cost recovery well short of goals the Hidden Falls THA was not opened again until July 26 when cost recovery goals were met. The fishery was opened for 15 hours on July 26 followed by 15 hours on July 29, 39 hours on August 1-2 and finally for 87 hours August 5-8. The common property fishery in the Hidden Falls THA harvested 502,000 chum salmon, 315,000 pink salmon, 1,300 coho salmon, 2,600 sockeye salmon and 5,000 Chinook salmon (Table 22). The cost recovery and brood stock harvest was 594,000 and 131,000 chum salmon respectively, for a total return of 1.23 million chum salmon to the THA. The total return was 49% of the preseason forecast.

### **Medvejie/Deep Inlet**

In District 13, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecast a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 10,300 coho, 16,000 Chinook and 1,764,000 chum salmon. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times; by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA; and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay Special Harvest Areas (SHA).

The Alaska Board of Fisheries during its January 2006 meeting adopted several new regulations concerning the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet hatchery fisheries. One regulation allows ADF&G to require that commercial gillnets fished in the Deep Inlet THA prior to July 1 have a minimum mesh size of six inches. The purpose of the minimum mesh restriction is to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay that are passing through the Deep Inlet THA. The Board of Fisheries also closed a portion of the terminal harvest area, during the period May 1-21. The western boundary of the THA from Long Island to the Baranof Island shoreline was moved eastward to 135° 21.52' W. longitude to exclude a small area traditionally used by trollers during that period. Additionally, changes were made to the Silver Bay SHA which adds additional open area for cost recovery harvest, intending to increase cost recovery opportunities for NSRAA while minimizing disruption to existing common property fisheries targeting hatchery chum salmon.

The NSRAA Board decided at their March meeting in Sitka that this season's chum salmon cost recovery goals for the Silver Bay/Deep Inlet return was 2.84 million pounds or approximately

355,000 chum salmon. Also the broodstock goal was 60,000 chum salmon. This allowed for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,349,000 chum salmon. Deep Inlet THA openings during the periods July 1–28 and August 12–25, were scheduled for a single rotation, of 2 days for gillnet and 1 day for seine per week. Additionally, area within Deep Inlet would be closed in order to help achieve the season's cost recovery goal. Cost recovery in the Deep Inlet THA was scheduled to take a two-week break beginning July 29, due to historically slow cost recovery harvest during this period. For this time period there would be a double rotational schedule, of 4 days of gillnet and 2 days of seine per week, and all of Deep Inlet would be opened to commercial fishing.

By emergency order, issued under 5AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2007 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so the department and NSRAA have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began April 29 in order to provide for additional common property harvest of king salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery. In accordance with the Deep Inlet Management Plan, rotational fishery schedules followed a 2:1 ratio of gillnet fishing time to purse seine fishing time. Additionally, the Board of Fisheries has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. In 2007, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of 6 inches prior to June 20, to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. In the gillnet fishery little or no effort occurred through most of May. From May 26 through June 30, one to six gillnet boats participated during each open period harvesting a total of 1,752 Chinook salmon and 8,758 chum salmon. Daily catch rates of Chinook salmon did not exceed 100 until June 8 when six boats harvested 116 Chinook salmon. Significant chum catches did not occur until the middle of June. Beginning July 1 the fishery was on a single rotation with gillnet openings on Wednesday and Thursday of each week. This schedule remained in effect until the fishery was closed for the season after August 9 due to returns well below expectations and the need for NSRAA to achieve cost recovery goals (Tables 7 and 14). In the seine fishery the first effort occurred June 13 with the highest effort occurring on June 27 when 18 boats participated. The total harvest in the seine fishery through June was 1,200 Chinook salmon and 13,000 chum salmon. From July 1 until the Deep Inlet fishery was closed for the season, the effort ranged from 1 to 17 seine boats harvesting an additional 400 Chinook salmon and 98,000 chum salmon. The total hatchery chum salmon harvest by gear included: 114,000 in the gillnet fishery (Table 23), 110,000 in the seine fishery (Table 22), 327,000 in the cost recovery fishery (Table 25, combining Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs), and approximately 170,000 were caught in the troll fishery. The troll fishery targets chum salmon staging in the Eastern Channel area outside of the THA and less than 1,000 were harvested within the THA. Seine harvest of hatchery chum salmon outside of the THA was minimal this season. Additionally, 60,000 chum salmon returned to Medvejie Hatchery for a total return of 781,000 hatchery chum salmon. This represented 44% of the preseason forecast return.

## **Boat Harbor**

In 2007 the Boat Harbor THA (Subdistrict 115-11) was open for the drift gillnet harvest of surplus chum returns produced by Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc. (DIPAC). The Boat

Harbor THA consists of waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal in Section 15-C, from the latitude of Danger Point to a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey. Within this area, the inside waters of Boat Harbor proper were opened on a continual basis from the start of the season from June 17 in statistical week 25 through September 4 at the end of the season in statistical week 36 (Table 14). During the first week of the season two days of fishing were allowed in the Boat Harbor THA along the Lynn Canal shoreline. In weeks 26 the THA was included with the rest of Section 15-C and was opened for three days. To harvest strong chum returns the THA outside of Boat Harbor was opened continuously from July 1 in statistical week 27 through August 14 in week 33. The northern boundary at Danger Point was moved north to Lance Point in week 32. Total harvests from the Boat Harbor area included 92 Chinook, 12,500 sockeye, 200 coho, 16,600 pink, and 259,000 chum salmon (Table 23). The 2007 Boat Harbor area chum salmon harvest exceeded the 1997–2006 average of 162,000 fish and is the second highest harvest on record for this terminal area.

## **HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS**

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported from 15 locations during 2007 (Table 24). Total landings were approximately 4.3 million fish, 15% below the recent 10-year average harvest of 5.1 million. The harvest consisted of 28,000 Chinook, 74,000 sockeye, 147,000 coho, 606,000 pink, and 3.5 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 80% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish and was close to the recent 10-year average harvest of 3.6 million (Table 25). The sockeye salmon harvest was 78% of the recent 10-year average. Chinook harvests were 90% of the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon was 55% of the recent 10-year average harvest. Coho harvests were 48% of the recent 10-year average harvest.

2007 season cost recovery harvests are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 24 and locations of hatchery special harvest areas are shown in Figure 2. The largest chum salmon harvests included 923,000 by SSRAA at Neets Bay, 837,000 at Amalga Harbor and 755,000 at Gastineau Channel by DIPAC, and 594,000 at Hidden Falls and 327,000 at Deep Inlet/Silver Bay by NSRAA. Pink salmon harvests were greatest at the Port Armstrong Hatchery, with 517,000 harvested. Coho harvests were highest at the Port Armstrong Hatchery with 53,000, followed by Neets Bay with 30,000, Neck Lake with 19,000, Mist Cove with 16,000 and Hidden Falls with 12,000. Sockeye salmon harvests from the Speel Arm SHA were 73,000. Chinook harvests in the region were 90% of the recent 10-year average harvest. The largest contributors to the cost recovery harvest of Chinook salmon included Neets Bay SHA with 11,200, Silver Bay with 9,400, and Herring Cove with 5,300.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Bay, and Neck Lake SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 923,000 chum, 49,000 coho, and 16,600 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Amalga Harbor, Gastineau Channel, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 1,593,000 chum, 6,700 coho, 74,000 sockeye, and 740 Chinook salmon.

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Hidden Falls, Silver Bay, and Mist Cove SHAs. Total harvest for all four locations included 922,000 chum, 30,000 pink, 29,000 coho, and 10,500 Chinook salmon.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KAKE) conducted cost recovery at the Keku Islands SHA. Total harvest was 25,000 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 517,000 pink, 20,000 chum, 53,000 coho, and 300 Chinook salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Lake SHA. Total harvest was 8,300 coho salmon.

Sheldon Jackson College (SJC) conducted cost recovery at the SJC Hatchery-SHA. Total harvest was 54,000 pink and 2,400 chum salmon.

Annette Island Indian Reservation (AIR) reported only minimal cost recovery at the Tamgas Hatchery.

## **CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979 Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST) which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

### **STIKINE RIVER**

For the Stikine River, the harvest-sharing objective for the sockeye salmon season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. In the event that there were sockeye salmon surplus to spawning requirements at Tahltan Lake, attempts would be made to harvest some of the surplus. Directed Stikine Chinook salmon fisheries were conducted for the third consecutive year with the consent of both parties in accordance with the PST. Fishery openings were based on weekly run strength and the TAC as defined by the catch sharing agreement. Canada is also allowed a harvest of 4,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. Both countries are to work to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Stikine River.

The allowable harvest for the first three weeks (19-21) of the directed Stikine Chinook fishery was based upon the preseason terminal run forecast of 37,500 fish. The initial Canadian AC was 9,200 Chinook. Inseason projections were based on mark-recapture estimates and the performance of the Kakwan tagging activities, specifically catch per hour. The Kakwan-based estimate is generated by the Stikine Chinook Management Model (SCMM). The model was used for the next 3 weeks (22-24) with ACs of 12,400, 11,300, and 11,300 respectively. Averages of the mark-recapture and model estimates were used for the final weeks of the fishery. The final Canadian AC was 10,700 Chinook salmon based on the inseason projection of 42,700 large fish. Historic run timing was combined with the forecasted terminal run size to establish weekly harvest guidelines.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns of the U.S. and Canadian fisheries as required by the Transboundary Rivers Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was for a Stikine sockeye salmon run of 234,000 fish. In 2007, the preseason forecasts were used during statistical weeks 25 and 26. After this, inseason forecasts of total run size and TAC produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used to assist in determining weekly fishing plans. The weekly inputs to the model included: the harvest, effort, and stock composition (proportion Tahltan/Tuya from egg diameters, proportion Tuya from thermal mark analyses of otoliths) in the Canadian lower river test and commercial fisheries; harvests in the upper river aboriginal and commercial fisheries; the harvest, effort, and assumed stock composition in Subdistrict 106-41 (Sumner Strait); and the harvest and assumed stock composition in District 8 and Subdistrict 106-30 (Clarence Strait).

In 2007 the estimated harvests from the combined Canadian commercial and aboriginal gillnet fisheries in the Stikine River were: 10,600 large Chinook, 1,700 jack Chinook, 59,200 sockeye, 50 coho, and 0 pink or chum salmon (Table 26). There was no Excess Salmon to Spawning Requirements (ESSR) harvest in the Tuya River in 2007, a total of 200 sockeye salmon were harvested for biological samples on the Tahltan River and 1,100 sockeye salmon were harvested in the Stikine River test fishery. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 87% above the 1997-2006 average of 5,600 fish and the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 69% above the average of 1,000 jack Chinook salmon. The increased harvest of Chinook salmon was a result of the recent agreement allowing directed Chinook salmon fishing. The sockeye salmon harvest was 8% above the 1997-2006 average of 54,900. An estimated 31,000 fish originating from U.S./Canada fry planting program were harvested in inriver fisheries, 52% of the total Canadian sockeye salmon harvest.

Twelve licensed gillnetters participated in the fishery throughout the season with a maximum of 12 licenses being active in any one week. Both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. The fishery was open for 68 days, 51% above the 1997–2006 average of 45 days and total effort in terms of boat-days was 767, nearly twice the average of 406 boat-days. The increase in effort was due to the fishery commencing May 6 rather than mid-June, in order to allow directed Chinook salmon fishing. Excluding the directed Chinook salmon fisheries, the number of days of fishing and boat days were 8% and 77% above average, respectively. Maximum allowable mesh size was increased from 15.0 cm (5.9 inches) to 20.3 cm (8.0 inches) to facilitate harvest of Chinook salmon. In 1997, the upstream fishing boundary for the lower river fishery was moved approximately 25 km upstream to Flood River to increase the fishing area over previous years. This area was closed during 2001–2003 but reopened during 2004 and remained open through 2007.

A total of 21,100 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir in 2007, 73% of the 1997–2006 average of 28,900 fish. An estimated 8,200 fish (41%) originated from the fry-planting program. The number of planted fish is based on the proportion of thermal marked sockeye salmon otoliths in a random sample of fish collected at Tahltan weir (n=200). In 2007, 2,800 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock for the fry-planting project. This leaves a spawning escapement of 18,000 sockeye salmon, which is within the escapement goal range of 18,000 to 30,000 fish.

The spawning escapements for the Mainstem and the Tuya stock groups are estimated indirectly by computing the ratio of Tahltan to Mainstem and Tuya components in the total inriver sockeye salmon run. Stock identification data are collected in the lower river commercial and test



fisheries. The ratios of Tahltan: Mainstem and Tahltan: Tuya are applied to the estimated inriver Tahltan run size to develop an estimate of the total inriver sockeye salmon run. The escapements are estimated by subtracting the inriver harvests from the inriver run estimate. The 2007 escapement estimates are 27,500 Mainstem and 7,100 Tuya sockeye salmon. The Mainstem sockeye salmon spawn in tributaries and the mainstem of the Stikine River. The 2007 Mainstem spawning escapement was within the escapement goal range of 20,000 to 40,000 fish. The Tuya fish are blocked from entering potential spawning grounds of the Tuya tributary by natural barriers and in some years have been targeted in the Excess to Salmon Spawning Requirements (ESSR) fishery, which did not operate in 2007.

Chinook salmon escapement was enumerated at the Little Tahltan weir where 560 large fish were counted in 2007, the lowest on record and below the escapement goal range (2,700–5,300 with a point estimate of 3,300 large Chinook salmon). The mark-recapture estimate of an escapement of 16,500 large Chinook salmon to the Stikine River was also a record low and was 45% of the 1997-2006 average of 36,800 large fish.

Coho salmon aerial surveys of eight index sites conducted in November totaled 1,600 fish, 40% of the average of 3,900 salmon.

## **TAKU RIVER**

The harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the US to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada 18%. Additionally, if the inriver escapement is projected to be above 100,000 sockeye, Canada may harvest up to 20% of the inriver projection over 100,000 sockeye, and the US and Canada will equally share any production from the joint Taku enhancement efforts. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run strength is sufficient. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border escapement of 38,000 fish, and Canada is allowed a harvest of Taku River coho on a sliding scale depending on the inseason projections of above border run size. Both countries are working to develop and implement an abundance-based approach to managing coho salmon on the Taku River.

The Taku River fishers harvested 1,000 large Chinook, 400 jack Chinook (fish less than 2.3 kg), 16,500 sockeye, and 5,300 coho salmon in 2007 (Table 27). The sockeye salmon harvest was 62% of the 1997–2006 average of 27,000 fish. Fish originating from fry plants contributed an estimated 1,500 fish to the harvest, comprising 9% of the total sockeye salmon harvest. The harvest of coho salmon was 9% above the 1997-2006 average of 5,300 fish. The harvest of large Chinook salmon was 35% of the average (3,000 fish), while the harvest of jack Chinook salmon was 32% above the average of 300 fish. There were 55 days of fishing, 18% above the average of 47 days. The seasonal fishing effort of 313 boat-days was 85% of the average of 370 boat-days. As in recent years, both set and drift gill netting techniques were used with the majority of the harvest taken in drift gillnets. Maximum allowable mesh size was 15.0 cm. (5.9 inches).

Adult enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes to provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually from 1984 to 2007 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon (i.e., border escapement); total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the inriver harvest. The 2007 estimate of border escapement is 98,700

sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 81,800 fish, which is above the upper end of the escapement goal of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 16,500 sockeye (excluding test fishery harvests) represented approximately 17% of the total TAC and was below the Canadian TAC of 19,200.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count of 7,200 sockeye salmon was 49% of the 1997–2006 average of 14,000 fish. A total of 800 fish were held for broodstock which left a spawning escapement of 6,300 fish. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count in 2007 was 11,200 sockeye salmon, 32% above the 1997–2006 average of 8,400 fish. A total of 2,800 fish were held for broodstock, which left a spawning escapement of 8,400 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 200 fish, was the lowest on record, and 4% of the 1997–2006 average count of 4,800 fish. The King Salmon Lake weir count was 5 compared to 5,000, 1,000, and 2,200 sockeye salmon in 2004, 2005, and 2006, respectively; the other three years the program has been operated.

A Chinook salmon mark-recapture study was again conducted in 2007. The above border Chinook salmon escapement estimate is 20,000 large (three-ocean and larger) fish. Accounting for inriver harvest results in a spawning escapement estimate of 17,500 large Chinook salmon which is 37% of the 1997–2006 average of 48,000 large fish, and is below the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 55,000 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. The postseason border escapement was estimated to be 58,000 fish and the spawning escapement was estimated at 50,000 fish. The spawning escapement was 47% of the average of 106,000 coho salmon and above the upper end of the interim escapement goal range (27,500 to 35,000 fish).

## **ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES**

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, traps have not been used on the Island since 1993. The small troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the gillnet fleet and purse seine fleet.

The total 2007 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears totaled 1,232 Chinook, 19,579 sockeye, 35,185 coho, 846,271 pink, and 190,485 chum salmon (Tingley, Kallenberger and Davidson 2008). The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 894 Chinook, 13,318 sockeye, 28,795 coho, 242,444 pink, and 153,080 chum salmon (Table 28). Overall gillnet harvests were 93% of average. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests of 177 Chinook, 6,260 sockeye, 5,007 coho, 603,712 pink, and 37,400 chum salmon (Table 29). Seine harvests were near the long term average.

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or assist with the drift gillnet and terminal area fisheries and provided fishery summaries. Steve Heintz wrote sections summarizing escapement information. Kathleen Jensen wrote text and provided tables describing Canadian fisheries on transboundary rivers. Al Tingley updated figures and provided assistance with tables. Renate Riffe collated text from various authors and formatted tables to compile a draft of the report. Jim Craig reviewed the manuscript to ensure publications standards were met. Martina Kallenberger wrote queries of the Integrated Fisheries Data Base to provide summary tables of the 2007 harvests and to provide historical comparisons. Bill Davidson wrote regional parts and was editor. The editor would especially like to acknowledge Martina Kallenberger's work which will greatly reduce staff time compiling and formatting tables and improve the consistency and accuracy of future reports.

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## **TABLES**

Table 1.–Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers, by species, 1980–2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	11,701	-	510,956	184,570	11,869,988	1,002,478	13,579,693	33
1981	10,264	-	438,921	237,402	16,268,867	517,002	17,472,456	29
1982	30,529	-	445,385	397,349	22,048,891	828,444	23,750,598	24
1983	13,394	166	778,195	338,881	33,666,234	579,168	35,376,038	17
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	23
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	11
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	15
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	41
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	38
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	9
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	20
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	4
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	18
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	5
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	6
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	10
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	2
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	19
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	13
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	1
2000	20,703	1,341	489,221	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,692	22
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	3
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	16
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	8
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	12
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	7
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	30
<b>2007</b>	<b>27,092</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>1,063,704</b>	<b>247,568</b>	<b>42,078,209</b>	<b>3,043,032</b>	<b>46,460,911</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
1960 to 2006	13,711	995	622,216	332,141	25,743,818	2,770,953	29,483,835	
1997 to 2006	20,802	1,453	728,739	352,785	41,578,273	5,851,936	48,533,988	
Max. harvest	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	71,961,636	9,406,979		
Year of Max.	2004	1994	1993	1994	1999	1998		
Min. harvest	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514		
Year of Min.	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969		

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 2.—2007 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine harvests by district, fishery and species.

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
District 1							
Traditional	1,073	4	29,215	15,205	2,559,461	173,884	2,778,842
Terminal Harvest Area	208	0	4	1,178	464	13,273	15,127
Annette Island	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
Hatchery Cost Recovery	11,245	0	16	29,528	0	923,142	963,931
District 2							
Traditional	2,143	83	29,727	32,171	2,610,007	516,262	3,190,393
Terminal Harvest Area	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
District 3							
Traditional	1,263	29	116,398	34,310	9,060,134	228,941	9,441,075
District 4							
Traditional	9,282	189	770,666	85,337	11,344,979	423,640	12,634,093
District 5							
Traditional	0	6	3,474	1,275	329,461	10,112	344,328
District 6							
Traditional	7	125	11,070	14,354	2,008,984	26,986	2,061,526
District 7							
Traditional	1,219	114	8,967	5,776	2,151,866	147,371	2,315,313
Terminal Harvest Area	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
District 9							
Traditional	20	14	6,710	9,172	1,603,539	36,464	1,655,919
Hatchery Cost Recovery	287	0	164	69,646	517,219	44,647	631,963
District 10							
Traditional	20	27	1,109	330	29,622	4,450	35,558
District 11							
Hatchery Cost Recovery	742	1	1,265	81	4,767	1,465,531	1,472,387
District 12							
Traditional	287	350	47,668	25,106	4,225,041	273,422	4,571,874
Terminal Harvest Area	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
Hatchery Cost Recovery	960	0	132	12,009	14,103	594,276	621,480
District 13							
Traditional	363	71	15,251	11,267	4,461,639	245,373	4,733,964
Terminal Harvest Area	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
Hatchery Cost Recovery	9,595	0	273	981	69,005	329,715	409,569
District 14							
Traditional	30	12	16,948	8,153	1,293,079	69,813	1,388,035
Southern Subtotals D1–8							
Traditional	14,987	550	969,517	188,428	30,064,892	1,527,196	32,765,570
Terminal Area Harvest	4,782	26	3,505	2,900	69,614	273,718	354,545
Annette Island	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
Hatchery Cost Recovery	11,245	0	16	29,528	0	923,142	963,931
Subtotal	31,189	578	979,298	225,863	30,738,218	2,761,456	34,736,602
Northern Subtotals D9–14							
Traditional	720	474	87,686	54,028	11,612,920	629,522	12,385,350
Terminal Area Harvest	6,603	256	2,996	2,212	330,783	612,596	955,446
Hatchery Cost Recovery	11,584	1	1,834	82,717	605,094	2,434,169	3,135,399
Subtotal	18,907	731	92,516	138,957	12,548,797	3,676,287	16,476,195
Total Southeast							
Traditional	15,707	1,024	1,057,203	242,456	41,677,812	2,156,718	45,150,920
Terminal Area Harvest	11,385	282	6,501	5,112	400,397	886,314	1,309,991
Subtotal (Traditional and THA)	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,032	46,460,911
Hatchery Cost Recovery	22,829	1	1,850	112,245	605,094	3,357,311	4,099,330
Annette Island	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
Miscellaneous	63	18	2,240	366	177,245	18,657	198,589
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,159</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>1,074,054</b>	<b>365,186</b>	<b>43,464,260</b>	<b>6,456,400</b>	<b>51,411,386</b>

Table 3.—Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	512	-	27,569	12,378	902,071	415,511	1,358,041	45
1981	2,280	-	60,750	44,016	4,428,712	282,754	4,818,512	30
1982	3,643	-	67,140	108,952	10,718,372	162,007	11,060,114	21
1983	2,672	106	60,516	54,457	5,323,586	271,365	5,712,702	29
1984	1,808	-	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	28
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	8
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	42
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	31
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	41
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	18
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	32
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	10
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	15
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	9
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	2
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	22
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	11
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	13
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	7
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	1
2000	18,228	1,055	72,972	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,585	16
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	12
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	6
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	5
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	4
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	3
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	19
<b>2007</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>90,682</b>	<b>56,240</b>	<b>11,943,703</b>	<b>1,242,118</b>	<b>13,340,796</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
1960-2006	4,907	668	129,428	105,414	9,012,479	1,719,337	10,972,233	
1997- 2006	9,375	991	126,186	130,379	18,672,911	3,758,775	22,698,617	
Max. harvest	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	35,180,383	6,246,728		
Year of Max.	1995	1994	1965	1994	1999	1996		
Min. harvest	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357		
Year of Min.	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977		

<sup>a</sup>Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.



Table 4.–Southern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	11,189	-	483,387	172,192	10,967,917	586,967	12,221,652	28
1981	7,984	-	378,171	193,386	11,840,155	234,248	12,653,944	27
1982	26,886	-	378,245	288,397	11,330,519	666,437	12,690,484	26
1983	10,722	60	717,679	284,424	28,342,648	307,803	29,663,336	12
1984	18,954	-	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	20
1985	13,539	-	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	11
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	3
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	44
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	33
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	5
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	15
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	4
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	19
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	8
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	16
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	6
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	22
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	14
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	7
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	25
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	17
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	10
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	18
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	13
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	40
<b>2007</b>	<b>19,769</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>973,022</b>	<b>191,328</b>	<b>30,134,506</b>	<b>1,800,914</b>	<b>33,120,115</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
1960-2006	8,804	328	492,786	226,724	16,731,267	1,051,579	18,511,487	
1997- 2006	11,427	462	602,553	222,407	22,905,362	2,093,161	25,835,371	
Max. harvest	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653		
Year of Max.	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998		
Min. harvest	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467		
Year of Min.	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969		

<sup>a</sup>Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 5.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for northern Southeast Alaska in 2007.

Week	Date	Day	Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			9		10	11	12	13		14		
			A	B	All	D	A	A	B	A	B	C
25	17-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	24-Jun	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
	25-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	1-Jul	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
	2-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
	6-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	8-Jul	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	-	15	-	-
	9-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	15-Jul	Sun	-	-	15	-	15	-	15	15	-	-
	16-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	18-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	22-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-
	23-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-
	27-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	28-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	29-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	-
	30-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	31-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-
	1-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	-	-
	2-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	-	-
	3-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
32	5-Aug	Sun	-	19	-	-	19	24	19	19	-	-
	6-Aug	Mon	-	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-
	7-Aug	Tue	-	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	-
	8-Aug	Wed	-	19	-	-	20	24	20	20	-	-
	9-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	19	-
	10-Aug	Fri	19	19	-	-	19	24	19	19	24	-
	11-Aug	Sat	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	20	-

—continued—

Table 5.– Page 2 of 2.

Week	Date	Day	Districts, Subdivided into Sections									
			9		10	11	12	13		14		
			A	B	All	D	A	A	B	A	B	C
33	12-Aug	Sun	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24
	13-Aug	Mon	20	20	-	-	20	24	20	20	-	20
	14-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	18	-
	15-Aug	Wed	18	18	-	-	18	24	18	18	24	18
	16-Aug	Thu	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	20	24
	17-Aug	Fri	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	-	24
	18-Aug	Sat	21	21	-	-	21	24	21	21	-	21
34	19-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	20-Aug	Mon	18	18	-	-	18	24	18	18	18	18
	21-Aug	Tue	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	24	24
	22-Aug	Wed	24	24	-	-	24	24	24	24	20	24
	23-Aug	Thu	21	21	-	-	21	24	21	21	-	21
	24-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
	25-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
35	26-Aug	Sun	18	18	-	-	18	24	18	-	-	-
	27-Aug	Mon	21	21	-	-	21	24	21	-	-	-
	28-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Aug	Thu	-	18	-	-	18	-	18	-	-	-
	31-Aug	Fri	-	21	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	-
	1-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	2-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	5-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
	8-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
37	9-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	16-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for southern Southeast Alaska in 2007.

Week	Date	Day	Districts, Subdivided into Sections														
			1				2	3			4	5	6			7	
			C	D	E	F	All	A	B	C	All	All	B	C	D	A	B
25	17-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	23-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26	24-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	1-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	2-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	8-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	9-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29	15-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	15	-
	16-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	22-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	15	-
	23-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	24-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Jul	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26-Jul	Thu	-	-	-	15	15	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	27-Jul	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Jul	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31	29-Jul	Sun	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Jul	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	31-Jul	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	19	-	-	-	19	-	19
	2-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	-	-	-	20	-	20
	3-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	5-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	-	19	-	19
	6-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	20	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	-	20	-	24
	7-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	19	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	-	-	-	24
	8-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	15	20	-	-	-	-	20
	9-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	19	19	19	19	19	15	19	-	19	19	-	19
	11-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	20	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	20	20	-	20

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Table 6.– Page 2 of 2.

			Districts, Subdivided into Sections														
Week	Date	Day	1				2	3			4	5	6			7	
			C	D	E	F	All	A	B	C	All	All	B	C	D	A	B
33	12-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	19	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	-	19	-	19
	13-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	20	19	20	20	20	15	20	-	-	20	-	20
	14-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	-	18	18	-	18
	16-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	24	24	-	24
	17-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	21	21	-	24
	18-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	15	21	-	-	15	-	21
34	19-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	15	18	-	18	18	-	18
	21-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	21	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	21	21	-	24
	22-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	18	24	24	24	24	15	24	-	-	18	-	24
	23-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	15	21	-	-	21	-	21
	24-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Aug	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	26-Aug	Sun	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18
	27-Aug	Mon	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21
	28-Aug	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Aug	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	30-Aug	Thu	-	-	-	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	-	18	18	-	18
	31-Aug	Fri	-	-	-	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	-	21	21	-	21
	1-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36	2-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37	9-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	13-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	16-Sep	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	17-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	18-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	19	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	19-Sep	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Sep	Thu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	21-Sep	Fri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	22-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, and Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2007.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
18	29-Apr	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	30-Apr	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1-May	Tue	-	-	-	24	-	-
	2-May	Wed	-	-	-	24	-	15
	3-May	Thu	-	-	-	24	-	-
	4-May	Fri	-	-	-	24	-	-
	5-May	Sat	-	-	-	24	-	-
19	6-May	Sun	-	-	-	24	-	15
	7-May	Mon	-	-	-	24	-	-
	8-May	Tue	-	-	-	24	-	-
	9-May	Wed	-	-	-	24	-	-
	10-May	Thu	-	-	-	24	-	15
	11-May	Fri	-	-	-	24	-	-
	12-May	Sat	-	-	-	24	-	-
20	13-May	Sun	-	-	-	24	-	15
	14-May	Mon	-	-	-	24	-	-
	15-May	Tue	-	-	-	24	-	-
	16-May	Wed	-	-	-	24	-	15
	17-May	Thu	-	-	-	24	-	-
	18-May	Fri	-	-	-	24	-	-
	19-May	Sat	-	-	-	24	-	-
21	20-May	Sun	-	-	-	24	-	15
	21-May	Mon	-	-	-	24	-	-
	22-May	Tue	-	-	-	24	-	-
	23-May	Wed	-	-	-	24	-	-
	24-May	Thu	-	-	-	24	-	15
	25-May	Fri	-	-	-	24	-	-
	26-May	Sat	-	-	-	24	-	-
22	27-May	Sun	-	-	-	24	-	15
	28-May	Mon	-	-	-	24	-	-
	29-May	Tue	-	-	-	24	-	-
	30-May	Wed	-	-	-	24	-	15
	31-May	Thu	-	-	-	24	-	-
	1-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	24	-	-
	2-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	12	-	-
23	3-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	12	-	15
	4-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	-	-	-
	7-Jun	Thu	-	-	-	12	-	15
	8-Jun	Fri	-	-	-	12	-	-
	9-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	10-Jun	Sun	-	-	-	-	-	15
	11-Jun	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Jun	Tue	-	-	-	12	-	-
	13-Jun	Wed	-	-	-	12	-	15
	14-Jun	Thu	-	12	-	-	-	-
	15-Jun	Fri	-	12	-	-	-	-
	16-Jun	Sat	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	17-Jun	Sun	-	-	19	12	15	15
	18-Jun	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	19-Jun	Tue	-	12	24	-	-	-
	20-Jun	Wed	-	12	24	-	-	-
	21-Jun	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	15
	22-Jun	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	23-Jun	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-

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Table 7.– Page 2 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
26	24-Jun	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	25-Jun	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	26-Jun	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	27-Jun	Wed	-	-	24	12	-	15
	28-Jun	Thu	-	-	24	12	-	-
	29-Jun	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	30-Jun	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
27	1-Jul	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	2-Jul	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	3-Jul	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	4-Jul	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	5-Jul	Thu	-	-	24	-	15	-
	6-Jul	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	7-Jul	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
28	8-Jul	Sun	-	-	24	12	15	15
	9-Jul	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	10-Jul	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	11-Jul	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	12-Jul	Thu	-	-	24	12	-	-
	13-Jul	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	14-Jul	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
29	15-Jul	Sun	-	-	24	-	-	15
	16-Jul	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	17-Jul	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	18-Jul	Wed	-	-	24	12	-	-
	19-Jul	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	20-Jul	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	21-Jul	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
30	22-Jul	Sun	-	-	24	12	-	15
	23-Jul	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	24-Jul	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	25-Jul	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	26-Jul	Thu	-	-	24	-	15	-
	27-Jul	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	28-Jul	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
31	29-Jul	Sun	-	-	24	-	15	15
	30-Jul	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	31-Jul	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	1-Aug	Wed	-	-	24	12	19	-
	2-Aug	Thu	-	-	24	12	20	-
	3-Aug	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	4-Aug	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
32	5-Aug	Sun	-	-	24	-	-	15
	6-Aug	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	7-Aug	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	8-Aug	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	9-Aug	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	10-Aug	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	11-Aug	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
33	12-Aug	Sun	-	-	24	12	-	-
	13-Aug	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	14-Aug	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	15-Aug	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	16-Aug	Thu	-	-	24	12	-	-
	17-Aug	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	18-Aug	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-

–continued–

Table 7.– Page 3 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
34	19-Aug	Sun	-	-	24	-	-	-
	20-Aug	Mon	-	-	24	-	-	-
	21-Aug	Tue	-	-	24	12	-	-
	22-Aug	Wed	-	-	24	12	-	-
	23-Aug	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	24-Aug	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	25-Aug	Sat	-	-	24	-	-	-
35	26-Aug	Sun	-	-	24	12	-	-
	27-Aug	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	28-Aug	Tue	-	-	24	-	-	-
	29-Aug	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	30-Aug	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	31-Aug	Fri	-	-	24	12	-	-
	1-Sep	Sat	-	-	-	12	-	-
36	2-Sep	Sun	12	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Sep	Mon	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Sep	Tue	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Sep	Wed	12	-	-	12	-	-
	6-Sep	Thu	-	-	17	12	-	-
	7-Sep	Fri	-	-	24	-	-	-
	8-Sep	Sat	12	-	24	-	-	-
37	9-Sep	Sun	-	-	24	-	-	-
	10-Sep	Mon	-	-	24	12	-	-
	11-Sep	Tue	12	-	24	12	-	-
	12-Sep	Wed	-	-	24	-	-	-
	13-Sep	Thu	-	-	24	-	-	-
	14-Sep	Fri	12	-	24	-	-	-
	15-Sep	Sat	-	-	24	12	-	-
38	16-Sep	Sun	-	-	24	12	-	-
	17-Sep	Mon	24	-	24	-	-	-
	18-Sep	Tue	24	-	24	-	-	-
	19-Sep	Wed	24	-	-	-	-	-
	20-Sep	Thu	24	-	-	12	-	-
	21-Sep	Fri	24	-	-	12	-	-
	22-Sep	Sat	24	-	-	-	-	-
39	23-Sep	Sun	24	-	-	-	-	-
	24-Sep	Mon	24	-	-	-	-	-
	25-Sep	Tue	24	-	-	12	-	-
	26-Sep	Wed	24	-	-	12	-	-
	27-Sep	Thu	24	-	-	-	-	-
	28-Sep	Fri	24	-	-	-	-	-
	29-Sep	Sat	24	-	-	-	-	-
40	30-Sep	Sun	24	-	-	12	-	-
	1-Oct	Mon	24	-	-	12	-	-
	2-Oct	Tue	24	-	-	-	-	-
	3-Oct	Wed	24	-	-	-	-	-
	4-Oct	Thu	24	-	-	-	-	-
	5-Oct	Fri	24	-	-	12	-	-
	6-Oct	Sat	24	-	-	12	-	-
41	7-Oct	Sun	24	-	-	-	-	-
	8-Oct	Mon	24	-	-	-	-	-
	9-Oct	Tue	24	-	-	-	-	-
	10-Oct	Wed	24	-	-	-	-	-
	11-Oct	Thu	24	-	-	-	-	-
	12-Oct	Fri	24	-	-	24	-	-
	13-Oct	Sat	24	-	-	24	-	-

–continued–



Table 7.–Page 4 of 4.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
42	14-Oct	Sun	24	-	-	24	-	-
	15-Oct	Mon	24	17	-	24	-	-
	16-Oct	Tue	24	24	-	24	-	-
	17-Oct	Wed	24	24	-	24	-	-
	18-Oct	Thu	24	24	-	24	-	-
	19-Oct	Fri	24	24	-	24	-	-
	20-Oct	Sat	24	24	-	24	-	-
43	21-Oct	Sun	24	24	-	24	-	-
	22-Oct	Mon	24	24	-	24	-	-
	23-Oct	Tue	24	24	-	24	-	-
	24-Oct	Wed	24	24	-	24	-	-
	25-Oct	Thu	24	24	-	24	-	-
	26-Oct	Fri	24	24	-	24	-	-
	27-Oct	Sat	24	24	-	24	-	-
44	28-Oct	Sun	24	24	-	24	-	-
	29-Oct	Mon	24	24	-	24	-	-
	30-Oct	Tue	24	24	-	24	-	-
	31-Oct	Wed	24	24	-	24	-	-
	1-Nov	Thu	24	24	-	24	-	-
	2-Nov	Fri	24	24	-	24	-	-
	3-Nov	Sat	24	24	-	24	-	-
45	4-Nov	Sun	24	24	-	24	-	-
	5-Nov	Mon	24	24	-	24	-	-
	6-Nov	Tue	24	24	-	24	-	-
	7-Nov	Wed	24	24	-	24	-	-
	8-Nov	Thu	24	24	-	24	-	-
	9-Nov	Fri	24	24	-	24	-	-
	10-Nov	Sat	12	20	-	12	-	-

Table 8.–2007 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by sub-region, (in millions).

Sub-region	2007 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	11.1	4.0	9.0
Northern Southeast Inside	4.7	2.5	5.5
Northern Southeast Outside	2.3	0.75	1.75
<b>Total</b>	18.0	—	—

Table 9.—Southern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2007.

Year	District							Total
	101	102	103	105	106	107	108	
1960	0.21	0.07	0.19	0.05	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.54
1961	0.09	0.03	0.09	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.38
1962	0.67	0.14	0.54	0.19	0.08	0.20	0.00	1.82
1963	0.77	0.34	0.49	0.07	0.04	0.12	0.02	1.86
1964	0.79	0.26	0.55	0.05	0.24	0.13	0.01	2.04
1965	0.37	0.19	0.73	0.11	0.07	0.06	0.00	1.54
1966	1.06	0.49	0.86	0.11	0.13	0.18	0.01	2.83
1967	0.21	0.02	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.00	0.41
1968	0.80	0.32	0.28	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.03	1.81
1969	0.50	0.29	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.00	1.20
1970	0.75	0.13	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.01	1.51
1971	0.47	0.39	0.77	0.10	0.16	0.19	0.01	2.09
1972	0.70	0.18	0.46	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.00	1.62
1973	0.65	0.22	0.38	0.12	0.11	0.15	0.01	1.63
1974	0.58	0.21	0.48	0.04	0.10	0.12	0.00	1.53
1975	0.63	0.50	0.72	0.13	0.16	0.32	0.00	2.47
1976	0.78	0.52	1.05	0.09	0.37	0.61	0.00	3.42
1977	2.32	0.62	1.24	0.18	0.29	0.89	0.02	5.56
1978	1.98	0.42	1.46	0.24	0.25	0.43	0.00	4.78
1979	1.06	0.62	1.49	0.25	0.27	0.41	0.06	4.16
1980	1.88	0.60	2.04	0.11	0.09	0.30	0.00	5.03
1981	1.85	0.47	1.89	0.27	0.11	0.12	0.02	4.73
1982	1.34	0.35	1.39	0.10	0.21	0.35	0.04	3.79
1983	2.13	0.97	2.02	0.22	0.14	0.35	0.02	5.84
1984	3.55	0.77	2.67	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.01	7.52
1985	3.40	0.90	3.83	0.66	0.83	0.81	0.05	10.48
1986	4.39	1.50	4.82	0.64	0.71	0.67	0.01	12.75
1987	2.20	0.46	1.74	0.13	0.20	0.29	0.06	5.08
1988	1.21	0.46	1.10	0.13	0.19	0.27	0.01	3.38
1989	2.57	0.72	2.83	0.35	0.53	0.88	0.07	7.95
1990	1.74	0.93	2.36	0.36	0.46	0.37	0.06	6.26
1991	1.65	0.63	1.97	0.59	0.50	0.58	0.12	6.05
1992	2.78	0.87	1.45	0.18	0.22	0.81	0.06	6.37
1993	2.12	0.90	2.92	0.61	0.62	0.66	0.01	7.84
1994	1.78	0.63	2.00	0.43	0.63	0.50	0.03	6.00
1995	3.82	0.91	3.42	0.51	0.63	0.73	0.01	10.03
1996	6.01	3.10	6.64	0.87	0.67	0.63	0.03	17.95
1997	2.32	0.81	1.77	0.62	0.51	0.53	0.01	6.57
1998	3.10	1.15	2.75	0.34	0.65	0.54	0.03	8.56
1999	2.79	1.72	3.45	2.83	3.19	0.79	0.06	14.83
2000	1.89	1.12	1.77	0.58	0.32	0.46	0.01	6.15
2001	4.35	1.15	3.26	1.04	1.00	0.88	0.12	11.79
2002	3.25	1.68	3.14	0.68	0.60	0.56	0.01	9.92
2003	3.70	1.34	2.98	0.89	0.88	0.83	0.16	10.78
2004	2.48	0.74	3.49	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.04	8.50
2005	2.87	1.41	2.72	1.14	0.75	0.80	0.12	9.82
2006	1.31	0.75	1.35	0.22	0.31	0.36	0.06	4.36
<b>2007</b>	<b>3.99</b>	<b>1.71</b>	<b>3.73</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.50</b>	<b>0.64</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>11.07</b>
Lower Target	1.33	0.40	1.13	0.33	0.40	0.40	No Target	-
Upper Target	3.00	1.10	2.55	0.65	0.85	0.85	No Target	-

Table 10.–Northern Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement index, by district and year, compared with management targets, from 1960 to 2007.

Year	Northern Inside Districts							Northern Outside
	109	110	111	112	Inside- 113	114	115	Outside- 113
1960	0.03	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.07
1961	0.15	0.08	0.16	0.31	0.24	0.1	0.02	0.26
1962	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.19	0.05	0.06	0.01	0.15
1963	0.15	0.08	0.32	0.65	0.32	0.2	0.04	0.79
1964	0.19	0.13	0.11	0.22	0.16	0.07	0.02	0.13
1965	0.26	0.06	0.12	0.1	0.22	0.08	0.02	0.33
1966	0.21	0.12	0.21	0.19	0.14	0.05	0.	0.06
1967	0.1	0.05	0.05	0.14	0.02	0.17	0.04	0.17
1968	0.27	0.24	0.34	0.33	0.2	0.05	0.	0.02
1969	0.14	0.08	0.05	0.32	0.16	0.21	0.01	0.39
1970	0.14	0.19	0.29	0.44	0.13	0.07	0.01	0.08
1971	0.18	0.16	0.19	0.37	0.13	0.3	0.07	0.26
1972	0.16	0.18	0.71	0.33	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.13
1973	0.03	0.23	0.21	0.38	0.04	0.24	0.05	0.33
1974	0.05	0.1	0.38	0.31	0.16	0.03	0.01	0.24
1975	0.09	0.03	0.11	0.2	0.03	0.13	0.01	0.48
1976	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.22	0.11	0.04	0.01	0.25
1977	0.39	0.15	0.28	0.66	0.22	0.34	0.08	1.52
1978	0.34	0.36	0.17	0.9	0.42	0.09	0.02	0.36
1979	0.65	0.57	0.45	0.84	0.3	0.17	0.07	1.49
1980	0.27	0.36	0.18	0.64	0.16	0.1	0.03	0.17
1981	0.29	0.32	0.21	0.67	0.19	0.29	0.03	1.14
1982	0.61	0.56	0.48	0.85	0.25	0.19	0.04	0.42
1983	0.37	0.27	0.55	0.92	0.28	0.28	0.06	0.93
1984	0.51	0.35	0.57	0.63	0.3	0.26	0.03	0.66
1985	0.98	0.94	0.91	1.55	0.3	0.87	0.35	1.45
1986	0.64	0.27	0.21	0.94	0.16	0.08	0.	0.25
1987	0.46	1.03	0.66	0.55	0.23	0.17	0.11	0.32
1988	0.42	0.42	0.17	0.52	0.16	0.08	0.04	0.11
1989	0.7	0.98	0.33	0.88	0.22	0.26	0.04	0.4
1990	0.49	1.02	0.15	0.67	0.25	0.15	0.13	0.19
1991	1.03	1.02	0.3	1.26	0.31	0.21	0	0.49
1992	0.87	1.18	0.41	0.77	0.38	0.11	0.06	0.43
1993	0.88	0.61	0.15	1.03	0.52	0.34	0.03	0.33
1994	1.4	1.37	0.98	1.41	0.53	0.3	0.19	1.16
1995	0.85	0.31	0.21	0.88	0.11	0.5	0.02	1.29
1996	1.86	0.52	0.76	1.06	0.33	0.05	0.	1.58
1997	1.04	0.7	0.71	1.71	0.3	0.65	0.03	2.81
1998	1.39	0.83	0.77	1.31	0.5	0.1	0.06	2.42
1999	2.72	1.86	0.82	2.41	0.84	1.14	0.1	5.73
2000	1.68	0.87	0.33	0.88	0.62	0.06	0.01	1.49
2001	1.07	1.03	0.49	1.05	0.44	0.8	0.17	2.36
2002	1.56	1.16	0.48	1.11	0.53	0.19	0.04	2.36
2003	1.15	1.67	0.54	1.55	1.35	0.41	0.04	3.81
2004	1.29	1.28	0.49	1.36	0.53	0.23	0.03	2.15
2005	1.81	1.08	0.46	2.01	0.69	0.53	0.08	3.79
2006	1.08	0.77	0.37	0.97	0.44	0.22	0.08	1.92
<b>2007</b>	<b>1.04</b>	<b>0.84</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>1.11</b>	<b>0.76</b>	<b>0.37</b>	<b>0.05</b>	<b>2.27</b>
Lower Target	0.4	0.65	0.32	0.4	0.4	0.32	No Target	0.75
Upper Target	0.85	1.45	0.73	0.85	0.9	0.73	No Target	1.75

Table 11.—2007 peak chum salmon survey estimates, totaled by district for index streams, compared with recent 10-year averages.

Area	Number of Streams	2007 Maximum Survey Estimates	10-year Average	Comment
District 1	8	118,000	66,680	-
District 2	2	18,000	49,340	Cholmondeley Sound fall chum.
District 7	2	6,500	11,433	-
District 8	1	900	1,100	-
District 9	9	14,800	26,680	-
District 10	12	12,900	24,400	-
District 11	9	15,900	25,040	-
District 12	8	43,000	88,930	Tenakee Inlet summer chum.
District 12	11	22,400	50,460	District 12 excluding Tenakee Inlet.
District 13	6	25,800	51,280	-
District 14	9	38,400	50,440	-
District 15	5	5,900	11,800	-
Total	82	322,400	457,900	Sum of surveys for all 82 streams combined.
Weighted Rank Index		11	15	Index value for all 82 streams combined.
<b>Other monitored stocks:</b>				
Chilkat River		29,000	45,600	Fall chum.
Klehini River		21,000	7,300	Fall chum.
Fish Creek - Hyder		14,000	29,500	Summer chum - total estimated escapement.

Note: survey estimates are based on peak observations and do not represent total escapements except for Fish Creek.

Table 12.—Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2007, compared to escapement goals.

Stock	District	Estimated	Escapement Goal	Comment	Estimate Type
Hugh Smith Lake	101	34,000	8,000–18,000	Over goal	Weir Count
McDonald Lake	101	29,000	70,000–100,000	Under goal	Expanded Foot Surveys
Stikine - mainstem	108	27,500	20,000–40,000		Estimated
Stikine - Tahltan Lake	C <sup>a</sup>	21,000	18,000–30,000		Weir Count
Speel Lake	111	3,100	4,000–13,000	Under goal	Weir Count
Taku - inriver	111	147,000	71,000–80,000	Over Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	113	67,000	7,000–25,000	Over Goal	Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	115	72,600	50,500–91,500		Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	115	75,000	80,000–200,000	Under Goal	Mark-recapture
Situk River	182	61,000	30,000–70,000		Weir Count
Lost River	182	173	1,000–2,300	Under Goal	Peak Aerial Survey
Alsek - Klukshu River	C <sup>a</sup>	8,500	7,500–15,000		Weir Count
East Alsek - Doame River	182	40,000	13,000–26,000	Over Goal	Peak Aerial Survey

<sup>a</sup> Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 13.—Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2007.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)														
			1			6				8		11		15			
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	
Week	Date	Day															
18	29-Apr	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30-Apr	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1-May	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	3-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4-May	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5-May	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
19	6-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7-May	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8-May	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	10-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	11-May	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	12-May	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
20	13-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	14-May	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	15-May	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	16-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	17-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18-May	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19-May	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
21	20-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	21-May	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	22-May	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	23-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	24-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	25-May	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	26-May	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	27-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	28-May	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	29-May	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	31-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	1-Jun	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	2-Jun	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	3-Jun	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	4-Jun	Mon	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	5-Jun	Tue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	6-Jun	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	7-Jun	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	8-Jun	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	9-Jun	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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Table 13.– Page 2 of 4.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)														
			1			6				8		11		15			
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	
Week	Date	Day															
24	10-Jun	Sun	—	—	—	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
	11-Jun	Mon	—	—	—	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	
	12-Jun	Tue	—	—	—	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	
	13-Jun	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	14-Jun	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	15-Jun	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	16-Jun	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
25	17-Jun	Sun	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	18-Jun	Mon	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	19-Jun	Tue	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	12	—	24	—	12	
	20-Jun	Wed	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	—	12	—	—	
	21-Jun	Thu	—	12	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	
	22-Jun	Fri	—	—	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	
	23-Jun	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	24-Jun	Sun	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	25-Jun	Mon	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	26-Jun	Tue	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	27-Jun	Wed	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	28-Jun	Thu	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	29-Jun	Fri	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	18	—	—	—	—	—	
	30-Jun	Sat	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
27	1-Jul	Sun	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	2-Jul	Mon	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	3-Jul	Tue	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	4-Jul	Wed	—	24	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	—	24	—	24	
	5-Jul	Thu	—	12	—	18	—	—	—	18	18	12	—	12	—	12	
	6-Jul	Fri	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	
	7-Jul	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
28	8-Jul	Sun	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	9-Jul	Mon	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	10-Jul	Tue	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	11-Jul	Wed	—	24	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	—	24	—	24	
	12-Jul	Thu	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	12	—	12	
	13-Jul	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	14-Jul	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
29	15-Jul	Sun	—	12	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	12	—	12	
	16-Jul	Mon	—	24	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	17-Jul	Tue	—	12	—	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	—	24	—	24	
	18-Jul	Wed	—	—	—	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	—	24	—	24	
	19-Jul	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—	12	
	20-Jul	Fri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	
	21-Jul	Sat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

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Table 13.– Page 3 of 4.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)														
			1			6				8		11		15			
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	
Week	Date	Day															
30	22-Jul	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	–	12	
	23-Jul	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	24-Jul	Tue	–	24	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	24	
	25-Jul	Wed	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24	
	26-Jul	Thu	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	12	
	27-Jul	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	28-Jul	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
31	29-Jul	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	–	12	
	30-Jul	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	31-Jul	Tue	–	24	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	24	
	1-Aug	Wed	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	24	–	24	
	2-Aug	Thu	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	
	3-Aug	Fri	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	4-Aug	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
32	5-Aug	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	–	–	–	–	–	
	6-Aug	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	12	–	12	–	12	
	7-Aug	Tue	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	24	–	24	–	24	
	8-Aug	Wed	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24	
	9-Aug	Thu	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	12	
	10-Aug	Fri	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	–	
	11-Aug	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
33	12-Aug	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	
	13-Aug	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	
	14-Aug	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	–	12	
	15-Aug	Wed	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	12	24	–	–	
	16-Aug	Thu	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	24	–	–	
	17-Aug	Fri	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
	18-Aug	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
34	19-Aug	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	12	24	–	12	
	20-Aug	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	
	21-Aug	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	–	12	
	22-Aug	Wed	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	12	24	–	–	
	23-Aug	Thu	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	24	–	–	
	24-Aug	Fri	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
	25-Aug	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
35	26-Aug	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	24	–	12	
	27-Aug	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	28-Aug	Tue	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	12	
	29-Aug	Wed	–	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	24	24	–	24	–	–	
	30-Aug	Thu	–	24	–	12	12	12	–	12	12	12	–	24	–	–	
	31-Aug	Fri	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
	1-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	

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Table 13.– Page 4 of 4.

			Districts (Subdivided into Sections)														
			1			6				8		11		15			
			A	B	F	A	B	C	D	A	B	B	C	A	B	C	
Week	Date	Day															
36	2-Sep	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	24	–	12	
	3-Sep	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	4-Sep	Tue	–	24	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	12	
	5-Sep	Wed	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	
	6-Sep	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	24	–	–	
	7-Sep	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
	8-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	
37	9-Sep	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	24	–	12	
	10-Sep	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	11-Sep	Tue	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	12	
	12-Sep	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	–	
	13-Sep	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	24	–	–	
	14-Sep	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	15-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
38	16-Sep	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	–	12	
	17-Sep	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	18-Sep	Tue	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	24	
	19-Sep	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	12	–	12	
	20-Sep	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	
	21-Sep	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	22-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
39	23-Sep	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	–	12	
	24-Sep	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	25-Sep	Tue	–	12	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	26-Sep	Wed	–	–	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	12	–	12	
	27-Sep	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	
	28-Sep	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	29-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
40	30-Sep	Sun	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	–	12	–	12	
	1-Oct	Mon	–	24	–	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	–	24	–	24	
	2-Oct	Tue	–	12	–	12	12	12	12	12	12	24	–	24	–	24	
	3-Oct	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	12	–	12	
	4-Oct	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	
	5-Oct	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	6-Oct	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
41	7-Oct	Sun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	12	–	12	
	8-Oct	Mon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24	
	9-Oct	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	24	–	24	
	10-Oct	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	12	–	12	
	11-Oct	Thu	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	
	12-Oct	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	13-Oct	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	



Table 14.—Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Boat Harbor, Deep Inlet, Speel Arm, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2007.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
18	29-Apr	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	—
	30-Apr	Mon	—	—	15	—	—	—
	1-May	Tue	—	—	15	—	—	24
	2-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	24
	3-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	24
	4-May	Fri	—	—	15	—	—	24
	5-May	Sat	—	—	15	—	—	24
19	6-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	24
	7-May	Mon	—	—	15	—	—	24
	8-May	Tue	—	—	15	—	—	24
	9-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	24
	10-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	24
	11-May	Fri	—	—	15	—	—	24
	12-May	Sat	—	—	15	—	—	24
20	13-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	24
	14-May	Mon	—	—	15	—	—	24
	15-May	Tue	—	—	15	—	—	24
	16-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	24
	17-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	24
	18-May	Fri	—	—	15	—	—	24
	19-May	Sat	—	—	15	—	—	24
21	20-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	24
	21-May	Mon	—	—	15	—	—	24
	22-May	Tue	—	—	15	—	—	24
	23-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	24
	24-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	24
	25-May	Fri	—	—	15	—	—	24
	26-May	Sat	—	—	15	—	—	24
22	27-May	Sun	—	—	—	—	—	24
	28-May	Mon	—	—	15	—	—	24
	29-May	Tue	—	—	15	—	—	24
	30-May	Wed	—	—	—	—	—	24
	31-May	Thu	—	—	—	—	—	24
	1-Jun	Fri	12	—	15	—	—	24
	2-Jun	Sat	24	—	15	—	—	—
23	3-Jun	Sun	24	—	—	—	—	—
	4-Jun	Mon	24	—	15	—	—	12
	5-Jun	Tue	24	—	15	—	—	24
	6-Jun	Wed	24	—	—	—	—	12
	7-Jun	Thu	24	—	—	—	—	—
	8-Jun	Fri	24	—	15	—	—	—
	9-Jun	Sat	24	—	15	—	—	12

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<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	<b>Boat Harbor</b>	<b>Deep Inlet</b>	<b>Speel Arm</b>	<b>Neets Bay</b>	<b>Anita Bay</b>
24	10-Jun	Sun	24	–	–	–	–	24
	11-Jun	Mon	24	–	15	–	12	12
	12-Jun	Tue	24	–	15	–	24	–
	13-Jun	Wed	24	–	–	–	12	–
	14-Jun	Thu	24	–	–	–	–	12
	15-Jun	Fri	24	–	15	–	–	24
	16-Jun	Sat	24	–	15	–	12	12
25	17-Jun	Sun	24	12	–	–	24	–
	18-Jun	Mon	24	24	15	–	12	–
	19-Jun	Tue	24	24	15	–	–	12
	20-Jun	Wed	24	24	–	–	–	24
	21-Jun	Thu	24	24	–	–	–	12
	22-Jun	Fri	24	24	15	–	–	–
	23-Jun	Sat	24	24	15	–	–	–
26	24-Jun	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	12
	25-Jun	Mon	24	24	15	–	–	24
	26-Jun	Tue	24	24	15	–	–	12
	27-Jun	Wed	24	24	–	–	–	–
	28-Jun	Thu	24	24	–	–	–	–
	29-Jun	Fri	24	24	15	–	–	12
	30-Jun	Sat	24	24	15	–	–	24
27	1-Jul	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	12
	2-Jul	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	–
	3-Jul	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	–
	4-Jul	Wed	24	24	15	–	–	12
	5-Jul	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	24
	6-Jul	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	12
	7-Jul	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	–
28	8-Jul	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	–
	9-Jul	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	12
	10-Jul	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	24
	11-Jul	Wed	24	24	15	–	–	12
	12-Jul	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	–
	13-Jul	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	–
	14-Jul	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	12
29	15-Jul	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	24
	16-Jul	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	12
	17-Jul	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	–
	18-Jul	Wed	24	24	15	–	–	–
	19-Jul	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	12
	20-Jul	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	24
	21-Jul	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	12

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Table 14.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
30	22-Jul	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	–
	23-Jul	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	–
	24-Jul	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	12
	25-Jul	Wed	24	24	15	–	–	24
	26-Jul	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	12
	27-Jul	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	–
	28-Jul	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	–
31	29-Jul	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	12
	30-Jul	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	24
	31-Jul	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	12
	1-Aug	Wed	24	24	15	–	–	–
	2-Aug	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	–
	3-Aug	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	12
	4-Aug	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	24
32	5-Aug	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	12
	6-Aug	Mon	24	24	–	12	–	–
	7-Aug	Tue	24	24	–	24	–	–
	8-Aug	Wed	24	24	15	12	–	12
	9-Aug	Thu	24	24	15	–	–	24
	10-Aug	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	12
	11-Aug	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	–
33	12-Aug	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	–
	13-Aug	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	12
	14-Aug	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	24
	15-Aug	Wed	24	24	–	–	–	12
	16-Aug	Thu	24	24	–	–	–	–
	17-Aug	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	–
	18-Aug	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	12
34	19-Aug	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	24
	20-Aug	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	12
	21-Aug	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	–
	22-Aug	Wed	24	24	–	–	–	–
	23-Aug	Thu	24	24	–	–	–	12
	24-Aug	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	24
	25-Aug	Sat	24	24	–	–	–	12
35	26-Aug	Sun	24	24	–	–	–	–
	27-Aug	Mon	24	24	–	–	–	–
	28-Aug	Tue	24	24	–	–	–	12
	29-Aug	Wed	24	24	–	–	–	24
	30-Aug	Thu	24	24	–	–	–	12
	31-Aug	Fri	24	24	–	–	–	–
	1-Sep	Sat	–	24	–	–	–	–

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Table 14.– Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet	Boat Harbor	Deep Inlet	Speel Arm	Neets Bay	Anita Bay
36	2-Sep	Sun	–	24	–	–	–	12
	3-Sep	Mon	12	24	–	–	–	24
	4-Sep	Tue	12	12	–	–	–	12
	5-Sep	Wed	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6-Sep	Thu	12	–	–	–	–	–
	7-Sep	Fri	12	–	–	–	–	12
	8-Sep	Sat	–	–	–	–	–	24
37	9-Sep	Sun	12	–	–	–	–	12
	10-Sep	Mon	12	–	–	–	–	–
	11-Sep	Tue	–	–	–	–	–	–
	12-Sep	Wed	12	–	–	–	–	12
	13-Sep	Thu	12	–	–	–	–	24
	14-Sep	Fri	–	–	–	–	–	12
	15-Sep	Sat	12	–	–	–	–	–
38	16-Sep	Sun	12	–	–	–	–	–
	17-Sep	Mon	24	–	–	–	–	12
	18-Sep	Tue	24	–	–	–	–	24
	19-Sep	Wed	24	–	–	–	–	12
	20-Sep	Thu	24	–	–	–	–	–
	21-Sep	Fri	24	–	–	–	–	–
	22-Sep	Sat	24	–	–	–	–	12
39	23-Sep	Sun	24	–	–	–	–	24
	24-Sep	Mon	24	–	–	–	–	12
	25-Sep	Tue	24	–	–	–	–	–
	26-Sep	Wed	24	–	–	–	–	–
	27-Sep	Thu	24	–	–	–	–	12
	28-Sep	Fri	24	–	–	–	–	24
	29-Sep	Sat	24	–	–	–	–	12
40	30-Sep	Sun	24	–	–	–	–	–
	1-Oct	Mon	24	–	–	–	–	–
	2-Oct	Tue	24	–	–	–	–	12
	3-Oct	Wed	24	–	–	–	–	24
	4-Oct	Thu	24	–	–	–	–	12
	5-Oct	Fri	24	–	–	–	–	–
	6-Oct	Sat	24	–	–	–	–	–
41	7-Oct	Sun	24	–	–	–	–	12
	8-Oct	Mon	24	–	–	–	–	24
	9-Oct	Tue	24	–	–	–	–	12
	10-Oct	Wed	24	–	–	–	–	–
	11-Oct	Thu	24	–	–	–	–	–
	12-Oct	Fri	24	–	–	–	–	24
	13-Oct	Sat	24	–	–	–	–	24

-continued-

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<b>Week</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Day</b>	<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	<b>Boat Harbor</b>	<b>Deep Inlet</b>	<b>Speel Arm</b>	<b>Neets Bay</b>	<b>Anita Bay</b>
42	14-Oct	Sun	24	–	–	–	–	90
	15-Oct	Mon	24	–	–	–	17	24
	16-Oct	Tue	24	–	–	–	24	24
	17-Oct	Wed	24	–	–	–	24	24
	18-Oct	Thu	24	–	–	–	24	24
	19-Oct	Fri	24	–	–	–	24	24
	20-Oct	Sat	24	–	–	–	24	24
43	21-Oct	Sun	24	–	–	–	24	24
	22-Oct	Mon	24	–	–	–	24	24
	23-Oct	Tue	24	–	–	–	24	24
	24-Oct	Wed	24	–	–	–	24	24
	25-Oct	Thu	24	–	–	–	24	24
	26-Oct	Fri	24	–	–	–	24	24
	27-Oct	Sat	24	–	–	–	24	24
44	28-Oct	Sun	24	–	–	–	24	24
	29-Oct	Mon	24	–	–	–	24	24
	30-Oct	Tue	24	–	–	–	24	24
	31-Oct	Wed	24	–	–	–	24	24
	1-Nov	Thu	24	–	–	–	24	24
	2-Nov	Fri	24	–	–	–	24	24
	3-Nov	Sat	24	–	–	–	24	24
45	4-Nov	Sun	24	–	–	–	24	24
	5-Nov	Mon	24	–	–	–	24	24
	6-Nov	Tue	24	–	–	–	24	24
	7-Nov	Wed	24	–	–	–	24	24
	8-Nov	Thu	24	–	–	–	24	24
	9-Nov	Fri	24	–	–	–	24	24
	10-Nov	Sat	12	–	–	–	20	12

Table 15.—Southeast Alaska annual total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, 1980-2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	5,433	-	408,296	109,516	1,107,273	548,674	2,179,192	27
1981	6,317	-	438,824	114,535	1,264,900	270,231	2,094,807	28
1982	14,710	-	749,348	194,424	569,351	448,332	1,976,165	29
1983	4,598	-	586,574	210,332	1,209,372	516,639	2,527,515	25
1984	10,338	-	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	19
1985	10,386	-	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	9
1986	8,441	-	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	18
1987	8,430	-	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	21
1988	9,079	-	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	24
1989	9,579	-	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	3
1990	14,693	-	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	22
1991	18,456	1	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	23
1992	11,285	-	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	17
1993	18,011	-	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	11
1994	16,735	-	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	6
1995	13,342	-	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	1
1996	9,982	-	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	10
1997	11,006	-	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	15
1998	5,937	-	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	5
1999	8,983	-	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	4
2000	13,475	-	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	13
2001	13,644	-	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	8
2002	10,216	-	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	20
2003	10,704	-	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	12
2004	20,148	-	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	14
2005	49,901	5,853	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	16
2006	43,714	3,488	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,663	4,796,029	2
<b>2007</b>	<b>26,215</b>	<b>3,852</b>	<b>501,627</b>	<b>175,246</b>	<b>984,250</b>	<b>2,484,769</b>	<b>4,175,959</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	13,352	199	516,431	243,595	943,198	932,359	2,649,134	
1997–2006	18,773	934	582,537	306,971	1,177,245	1,933,595	4,020,053	
Max. harvest	49,901	5,853	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,126,663		
Year of Max. harvest	2005	2005	1996	1994	1989	2006		
Min. harvest	4,598	1	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887		
Year of Min. harvest	1983	1991	1975	1960	1960	1960		

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 16.—2007 Southeast Alaska commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers, by area, harvest type, and species.

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
District 1							
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,518	81	66,822	27,503	339,992	233,118	669,034
Terminal Harvest Area	448	10	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,626	181,813
Annette Island	853	41	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
District 6							
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	1,852	292	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551
District 7							
Terminal Harvest Area	3,303	17	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
District 8							
Traditional (Stikine)	14,627	2,836	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,547	325,342
District 11							
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,223	229	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631
Terminal Harvest Area	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	72,569	0	0	0	72,569
Confiscated Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
District 13							
Terminal Harvest Area	2,471	97	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
District 15							
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	716	255	144,274	17,938	73,144	564,320	800,647
Terminal Harvest Area	57	35	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
Subtotals							
Traditional	19,936	3,693	486,398	168,288	936,738	1,863,152	3,478,205
Terminal Harvest Areas	6,279	159	15,229	6,958	47,512	621,617	697,754
Common Property Total	26,215	3,852	501,627	175,246	984,250	2,484,769	4,175,959
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	72,569	0	0	0	72,569
Annette Island	853	41	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,068</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>587,514</b>	<b>204,041</b>	<b>1,226,694</b>	<b>2,637,849</b>	<b>4,687,059</b>

Table 17.—Annual common property salmon harvest, by species, from the Portland Canal/ Tree Point (District 1) drift gillnet fishery, 1980 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	1,531	-	109,383	19,329	675,422	153,827	959,492	16
1981	1,448	-	104,853	19,125	433,735	38,527	597,688	31
1982	3,522	-	190,840	27,833	348,769	84,537	655,501	28
1983	1,113	-	135,903	41,556	773,126	139,411	1,091,109	10
1984	1,494	-	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	11
1985	2,787	-	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	7
1986	1,271	-	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	-	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	20
1988	2,041	-	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	21
1989	2,015	-	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	-	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	23
1991	2,077	-	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	14
1992	1,061	-	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	8
1993	1,249	-	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	-	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	18
1995	1,024	-	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	-	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	6
1997	1,608	-	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	15
1998	1,160	-	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	-	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	13
2000	1,196	-	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	27
2001	1,393	-	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	22
2002	1,127	-	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	24
2003	829	-	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	9
2004	2,069	-	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	19
2005	1,701	10	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	17
2006	2,179	92	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	30
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>68,170</b>	<b>29,890</b>	<b>360,986</b>	<b>389,744</b>	<b>850,847</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	1,480	2	116,930	31,226	415,663	200,736	766,037	
1997–2006	1,511	10	117,864	52,301	491,697	299,380	962,762	
Max. harvest	3,654	92	394,137	97,538	1,349,929	734,344		
Year of Max harvest	1979	2006	1993	2003	1989	1995		
Min. harvest	337	10	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033		
Year of Min. harvest	1970	2005	1960	1963	1960	1969		

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined, and Annette Island catch is not included.

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.



Table 18.—Annual common property salmon harvest, by species, from the Prince of Wales (District 6) drift gillnet fishery, 1980 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	580	-	107,422	16,666	45,662	26,291	196,621	46
1981	1,565	-	182,001	22,614	437,573	34,296	678,049	20
1982	1,671	-	193,817	45,218	26,087	18,906	285,699	40
1983	567	-	48,842	62,442	208,290	20,144	340,285	37
1984	895	-	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	27
1985	1,687	-	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	-	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	17
1987	853	-	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	32
1988	2,961	-	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	42
1989	1,544	-	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	-	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	16
1991	2,842	1	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	24
1992	1,374	-	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	18
1993	995	-	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	-	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	13
1995	951	-	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	-	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	-	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	-	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	-	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	-	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	28
2001	1,138	-	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	-	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	31
2003	422	-	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	-	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	23
2005	1,526	46	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,737	211	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	26
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>92,481</b>	<b>80,573</b>	<b>383,355</b>	<b>297,998</b>	<b>856,551</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	1,383	5	111,532	98,348	319,864	105,923	637,055	
1997–2006	1,134	26	113,235	159,942	417,493	244,055	935,885	
Max. harvest	2,961	292	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409		
Year of Max.	1988	2007	1996	1992	1989	1999		
Min. harvest	46	1	10,354	336	1,246	502		
Year of Min.	1960	1991	1960	1960	1960	1960		

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 19.—Annual common property salmon harvest, by species, from the Stikine River (District 8) drift gillnet fishery, 1980 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	631	-	14,053	2,946	7,224	6,910	31,764	33
1981	283	-	8,833	1,403	1,466	3,594	15,579	39
1982	1,052	-	7,136	20,003	16,174	734	45,099	26
1983	47	-	178	15,369	4,171	675	20,440	37
1984	14	-	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	42
1985	20	-	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	41
1986	109	-	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	34
1987	201	-	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	44
1988	776	-	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	45
1989	388	-	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	25
1990	682	-	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	29
1991	1,366	-	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	24
1992	1,045	-	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	13
1993	1,799	-	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	14
1994	1,996	-	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	7
1995	1,702	-	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	10
1996	1,717	-	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	-	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	8
1998	460	-	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	17
1999	1,049	-	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	5
2000	1,671	-	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	19
2001	7	-	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	36
2002	25	-	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	35
2003	312	-	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	6
2004	7,410	-	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	9
2005	24,293	2,677	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	27,014	3,019	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,637	526,208	1
<b>2007</b>	<b>14,627</b>	<b>2,836</b>	<b>70,580</b>	<b>19,880</b>	<b>39,872</b>	<b>177,547</b>	<b>325,342</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	3,236	127	29,487	15,701	25,681	27,666	101,898	
1997–2006	6,481	570	47,464	22,934	43,839	82,837	204,124	
Max. harvest	27,014	3,019	154,150	44,891	114,555	343,637		
Year of Max.	2006	2006	1996	1994	1964	2006		
Min. harvest	7	2,677	0	0	0	1		
Year of Min.	2001	2005	1975	1975	1975	1975		

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 20.—Annual common property salmon harvest, by species, from the Taku/Snettisham (District 11) drift gillnet fishery, 1980 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	2,251	-	123,451	41,677	296,622	192,793	656,794	7
1981	1,721	-	49,942	26,711	254,856	76,438	409,668	22
1982	3,014	-	83,722	29,073	109,270	37,584	262,663	31
1983	888	-	31,821	21,455	66,239	15,264	135,667	40
1984	1,773	-	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	26
1985	2,632	-	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	13
1986	2,584	-	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	35
1987	2,076	-	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	10
1988	1,777	-	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	24
1989	1,811	-	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	27
1990	3,480	-	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	17
1991	3,214	-	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	18
1992	2,341	-	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	5
1993	6,748	-	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	20
1994	5,047	-	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	2
1995	4,660	-	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	12
1996	2,659	-	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	9
1997	2,804	-	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	28
1998	794	-	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	14
1999	1,949	-	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	11
2000	1,154	-	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	1
2001	1,698	-	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	6
2002	1,850	-	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	15
2003	1,467	-	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	16
2004	2,345	-	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	8
2005	20,195	3,106	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	21
2006	11,123	138	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	3
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,223</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>112,241</b>	<b>22,394</b>	<b>100,375</b>	<b>590,169</b>	<b>826,631</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	4,091	69	95,208	42,111	111,191	132,192	384,862	
1997–2006	4,538	324	181,770	27,202	118,295	282,067	614,195	
Max. harvest	20,195	3,106	293,043	188,501	401,525	669,994	293,043	
Year of Max harvest	2005	2005	2001	1994	1994	2000	2001	
Min. harvest	794	138	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	17,735	
Year of Min. harvest	1998	2006	1967	1975	1965	1975	1967	

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 21.—Annual common property salmon harvest, by species, from the Lynn Canal (District 15) drift gillnet fishery, 1980 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1980	440		53,987	28,898	82,343	168,853	334,521	38
1981	1,300		93,195	44,682	137,270	117,376	393,823	34
1982	5,451		273,833	72,297	69,051	306,571	727,203	17
1983	1,983		369,830	69,510	157,546	341,145	940,014	10
1984	6,099		334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	4
1985	3,260		302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	2
1986	2,772		289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	13
1987	3,223		415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	7
1988	1,257		351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	8
1989	1,955		471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	14
1990	670		357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	16
1991	746		308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	20
1992	610		286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	9
1993	741		173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	28
1994	980		171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	3
1995	831		88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	15
1996	642		149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	23
1997	838		118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	21
1998	682		134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	36
1999	559		163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	24
2000	297		109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	11
2001	1,672		147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	18
2002	582		82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	12
2003	663		95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	25
2004	805		151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	6
2005	710		65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	22
2006	343		145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	1
<b>2007</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>156,798</b>	<b>18,137</b>	<b>89,782</b>	<b>823,189</b>	<b>1,088,969</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Average</b>								
1960–2006	1,470	0	164,309	55,281	64,399	335,489	620,948	
1997–2006	715	0	121,411	42,001	78,178	540,542	782,848	
Max. harvest	6,099	290	471,914	140,764	351,562	1,094,246	471,914	
Year of Max harvest	1984	2007	1989	1994	1992	2006	1989	
Min. harvest	276	1	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	18,491	
Year of Min. harvest	1963	2006	1975	1960	1960	1960	1975	

Note: Traditional and Terminal Harvest Area numbers are combined.

<sup>a</sup> Total harvest is ranked among years since statehood, from 1960–2007.

Table 22.—Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990-2007.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	242	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	<b>2007</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>13,084</b>	<b>14,718</b>
<b>Average 1991–2006</b>		15	-	512	621	11,757	104,788	117,693
<b>Neets Bay</b>	1998	63	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	<b>2007</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>409</b>
<b>Average 1998–2006</b>		742	-	143	8,733	1,119	119,267	130,004
<b>Kendrick Bay</b>	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	1	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	1	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	2	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	1	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	3	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	321	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	<b>2007</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>64,974</b>	<b>219,640</b>	<b>290,099</b>
<b>Average 1994–2006</b>		45	-	1,063	656	15,484	121,487	138,735
<b>Klawock</b>	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770

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Table 22.– Page 2 of 3.

<b>THA Area</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Anita Bay</b>	2004	232	0	5	0	0	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	272,049
	<b>2007</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4,176</b>	<b>49,319</b>
<b>Average 2004-2006</b>		2,267	-	71	316	3,150	97,909
<b>Earl West Cove</b>	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	2,782
	1992	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	3,902
	1993	913	18	9	1	13	1,002
	1994	1,145	0	2	474	6	2,041
	1995	829	0	1	28	2	2,585
	1996	816	0	37	4	464	36,199
	1997	831	0	3	0	0	1,145
	1999	995	4	1	14	3	15,632
	2000	597	5	2	3	11	13,452
	2001	761	0	4	0	27	7,636
	2002	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131
	2003	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562
	2004	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990
<b>Average 1990-2004</b>		1,185	-	12	224	175	9,582
<b>Port Armstrong</b>	0	-	0	16	6,685	306,796	61
<b>Hidden Falls</b>	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387
	<b>2007</b>	<b>5,017</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>1,258</b>	<b>315,050</b>	<b>502,248</b>
<b>Average 1990-2006</b>		7,412	629	6,636	6,977	674,904	1,617,819
<b>Average 1992-2006</b>		8,065	659	7,117	7,772	730,076	1,782,846

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Table 22.– Page 3 of 3.

<b>THA Area</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Deep Inlet</b>	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	<b>2007</b>	<b>1,586</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>15,733</b>	<b>110,348</b>	<b>129,063</b>
<b>Average 1992–2006</b>		614	-	897	1,275	110,991	707,139	820,916

Table 23.—Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990-2007.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	1990	4	0	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	0	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	0	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	0	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	0	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	0	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	0	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	0	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	0	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	0	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	0	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	<b>2007</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>2,387</b>	<b>20,994</b>	<b>156,552</b>	<b>181,386</b>
<b>Average 1991–2006</b>		10	286	286	786	2,580	33,216	36,878
<b>Neets Bay</b>	1998	62	0	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	0	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	<b>2007</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>427</b>
<b>Average 1998–2006</b>		178	-	1	11,162	4	8,568	19,913
<b>Wrangell Narrows</b>	1990	0	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	0	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	0	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	0	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	0	489	0	0	489
<b>Average 1990–1996</b>		135	-	8	1,946	83	40	2,212
<b>Earl West Cove</b>	1990	6,039	0	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	0	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	0	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	0	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	0	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	0	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	0	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	0	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	0	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	0	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	0	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	0	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	0	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	0	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	0	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	0	31	35
<b>Average 1990–2005</b>		4,512	-	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120

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Table 23.– Page 2 of 2.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990-1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
Average 2002-2007		996	234	1,636	881	47,205	50,952
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2007	0	0	0	0	0	0
Average 1998–2006		13	30,131	418	2,498	578	33,637
Deep Inlet	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
Average 1993–2006		766	435	1,120	18,562	366,925	387,800
Boat Harbor	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
Average 1995-2007		79	8,631	245	14,252	163,914	187,118

Table 24.–Southeast Alaska private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest, by district, organization, special harvest area, and species, 2007.

<b>District</b>	<b>Permit Holder<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Special Harvest Area</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>1</b>	SSRAA	Herring Cove	5,337	0	0	0	0	5,337
	SSRAA	Neets Bay	11,245	16	29,528	0	923,142	963,931
	AIR	Tamgass Hatchery	0	0	190	1,349	70	1,609
<b>3</b>	POWHA	Klawock Lake	0	0	8,334	0	0	8,334
<b>6</b>	SSRAA	Neck Lake	0	0	19,381	0	0	19,381
<b>9</b>	KAKE	Keku Islands	0	27	2	64	24,747	24,840
	AKI	Port Armstrong	287	137	53,433	516,695	19,831	590,383
	NSRAA	Mist Cove	0	0	16,211	460	69	16,740
<b>11</b>	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	719	659	6,721	1,156	755,602	764,857
	DIPAC	Amalga harbor	24	606	7	3,611	837,307	838,416
	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	72,569	0	0	0	72,569
<b>12</b>	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	960	132	12,009	14,103	594,276	621,480
<b>13</b>	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	148	273	649	13,556	201,036	215,662
	NSRAA	Silver Bay	9,438	0	332	1,751	126,272	137,793
	SJC	Crescent Bay	9	0	0	53,698	2,407	56,114
<b>Total</b>			<b>28,167</b>	<b>74,419</b>	<b>146,797</b>	<b>606,443</b>	<b>3,484,759</b>	<b>4,340,585</b>

<sup>a</sup> SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association

KAKE: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation

AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.

DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.

NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

SJC: Sheldon Jackson College

AIR: Annette Island Reservation

Table 25.— Southeast Alaska annual private hatchery cost recovery harvests, by species, 1977 to 2007.

Year	Chinook	Jacks	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977					92,459		92,459
1979				5,893	29,555		35,448
1980						752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	376,447	4,920,845	5,680,257
<b>2007</b>	<b>28,166</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>74,419</b>	<b>146,797</b>	<b>606,443</b>	<b>3,484,759</b>	<b>4,340,585</b>
<b>Average 1977 to 2006</b>	19,695	34	34	37,756	171,468	1,789,319	2,650,718
<b>Average 1997 to 2006</b>	31,587	14	95,073	305,077	1,111,260	3,563,758	5,106,768

Table 26.—Annual Canadian Stikine River commercial and food fisheries harvests, from 1972 to 2007.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Total
	Large	Jacks <sup>a</sup>						
1972	0	-	4,373	0	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	-	3,670	0	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	-	3,500	0	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	-	2,252	50	0	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	-	3,644	13	0	0	0	4,817
1977	162	-	6,310	0	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	-	5,000	0	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,562	63	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	264	28,561
1980	2,231	-	20,919	6,769	756	771	362	31,808
1981	1,404	-	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	284	36,557
1982	2,387		20,540	15,944	1,842	722	828	42,263
1983	1,418	645	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	714	31,494
1984 <sup>b</sup>	643	59	5,327	1	62	0	2	6,094
1985	1,111	185	25,464	2,175	2,356	536	240	32,067
1986	1,936	975	17,434	2,280	107	307	194	23,233
1987	2,201	444	9,615	5,731	646	459	219	19,315
1988	2,360	444	15,291	2,117	418	733	261	21,624
1989	2,669	289	20,032	6,098	825	674	127	30,714
1990	2,250	959	18,024	4,037	496	499	199	26,464
1991	1,511	660	22,763	2,648	394	208	71	28,255
1992	1,840	239	26,284	1,855	122	231	132	30,703
1993	1,803	308	47,197	2,616	29	395	67	52,415
1994	1,790	350	45,095	3,381	90	173	84	50,963
1995	1,646	860	53,467	3,418	48	263	270	59,972
1996	2,471	421	74,281	1,404	25	232	183	79,017
1997	4,483	286	65,559	401	269	222	33	71,253
1998	2,164	423	43,803	726	55	13	209	47,393
1999	2,916	1,264	38,055	181	11	8	14	42,449
2000	3,086	628	27,468	301	181	144	103	31,911
2001	1,491	103	25,600	233	78	56	30	27,591
2002	1,362	578	17,294	82	19	33	17	19,385
2003	1,396	1,057	58,784	190	850	112	0	62,389
2004	3,906	2,568	85,018	275	8	134	0	91,909
2005	19,898	1,276	85,890	276	0	39	0	107,379
2006	15,736	2,078	101,405	72	4	14	0	119,309
<b>2007</b>	<b>10,576</b>	<b>1,735</b>	<b>59,241</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71,599</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
72-06 <sup>c</sup>	3,758	772	30,315	2,372	476	252	140	36,703
97-06	5,644	1,026	54,888	274	148	78	41	62,097

Note: Harvest of salmon that were Excess to Spawning Requirements are not included.

<sup>a</sup> Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5-3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on sampling, i.e. jack<660 mef or <735 fl.

<sup>b</sup> There was no commercial fishery in 1984.

<sup>c</sup> Chinook averaged only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries. Other species averaged averages 1972–2006.

Table 27.—Annual Canadian Taku River commercial and food fisheries, from 1979 to 2007.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Steelhead	Total
	Large	Jack						
1979 <sup>a</sup>	97	0	13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	254	49,070
1980	310	0	22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	457	75,276
1981	159	0	10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	108	31,158
1982	54	0	3,144	51	202	3	1	3,455
1983	165	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	213	29,858
1984	294	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	367	43,002
1985	330	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	32	20,098
1986	285	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	48	17,350
1987	127	106	13,650	5,712	6,250	2,270	223	28,338
1988	582	186	12,259	3,221	1,030	733	86	18,097
1989	901	139	18,598	3,022	695	42	24	23,421
1990	1,258	128	21,189	3,213	378	12	22	26,200
1991	1,177	432	25,217	3,435	296	2	5	30,564
1992	1,566	147	29,824	4,264	0	7	31	35,839
1993	1,644	171	33,357	3,041	16	15	11	38,255
1994	2,184	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	233	46,536
1995	1,647	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	209	48,613
1996	3,394	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	98	50,713
1997	2,834	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	160	30,121
1998	1,167	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	176	25,939
1999	958	257	21,063	4,887	0	0	81	27,246
2000	1,626	87	28,149	4,737	0	0	192	34,791
2001	1,583	118	47,870	3,068	0	25	8	52,672
2002	1,598	291	31,208	3,770	0	0	11	36,878
2003	2,171	784	32,997	3,584	4	0	27	39,567
2004	2,612	451	20,268	6,416	0	0	0	29,747
2005	7,611	821	21,858	5,086	0	0	1	35,377
2006	7,599	207	21,184	8,867	391	0	0	38,248
<b>2007</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>16,525</b>	<b>5,276</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,282</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
79-06	1,640	216	23,220	5,037	2,606	1,687	110	34,515
97-06	2,976	333	26,823	4,820	40	3	66	35,059

<sup>a</sup> 1979 is commercial catch only

Table 28.—Annual Annette Island Reserve commercial drift gillnet fishery harvests by species, from 1980 to 2007.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
1980	38	-	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	-	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	-	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	-	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	-	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	-	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	-	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	-	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	-	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	-	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	-	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	-	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	-	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	-	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	-	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	-	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	-	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	-	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	-	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	-	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	-	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	-	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	-	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	-	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	-	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	-	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	506	3	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
<b>2007</b>	<b>853</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>13,318</b>	<b>28,795</b>	<b>242,444</b>	<b>153,080</b>	<b>438,531</b>
<b>Average</b>							
1980–2006	658	0	28,170	28,321	328,037	84,589	469,776
Max. harvest	3,447	41	76,054	55,803	823,081	175,598	
Year of Max harvest	2001	2007	1993	1991	1989	1998	
Min. harvest	38	3	3,935	2,565	103,496	17,444	
Year of Min. harvest	1980	2006	2003	1980	2003	1983	

Table 29.—Annual Annette Island Reserve commercial purse seine fishery harvests by species, from 1980 to 2007.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Jacks</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
1980	3	-	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	-	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	-	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	-	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
<b>2007</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>5,007</b>	<b>603,712</b>	<b>37,400</b>	<b>652,556</b>
<b>Average</b>							
1980–2006	265	0	8,568	6,734	600,828	15,607	632,002
Max. harvest	2,202	4	25,432	20,309	1,655,144	39,083	
Year of Max.	2000	2003	2001	1986	2001	1998	
Min. harvest	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	
Year of Min.	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	





## **FIGURES**

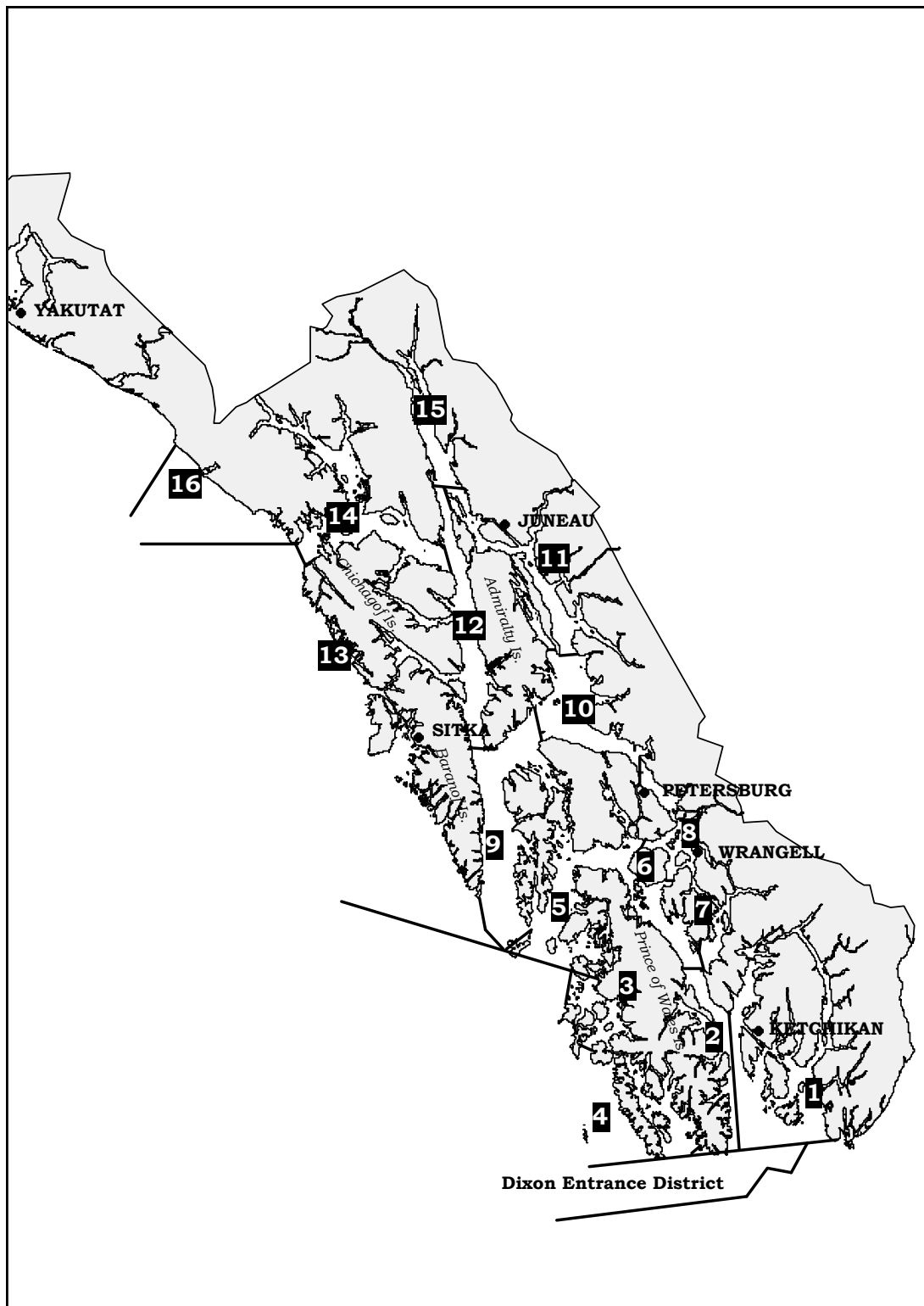


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska regulatory areas and districts.

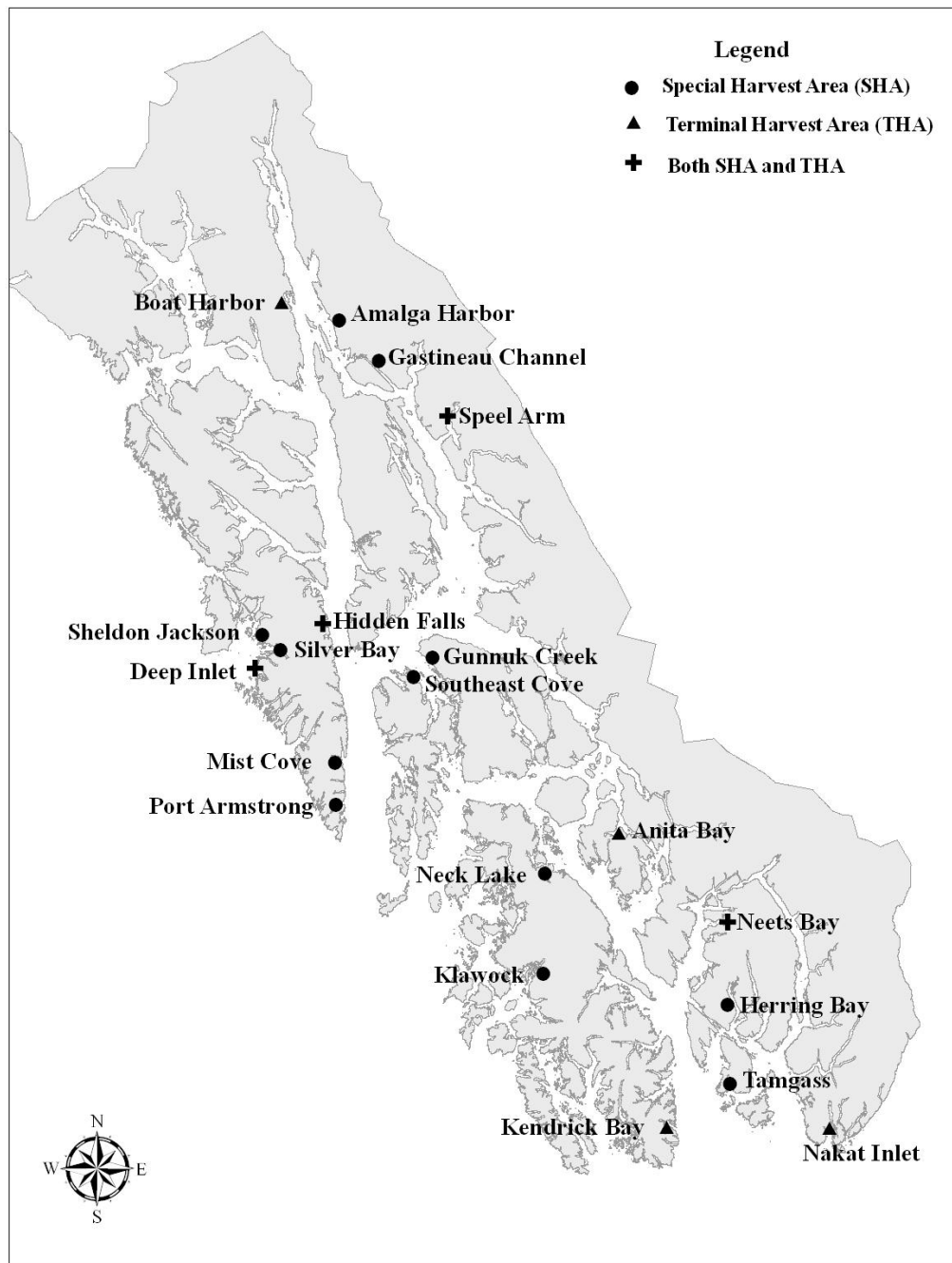


Figure 2.—Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property Terminal Harvest Areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery Special Harvest Areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

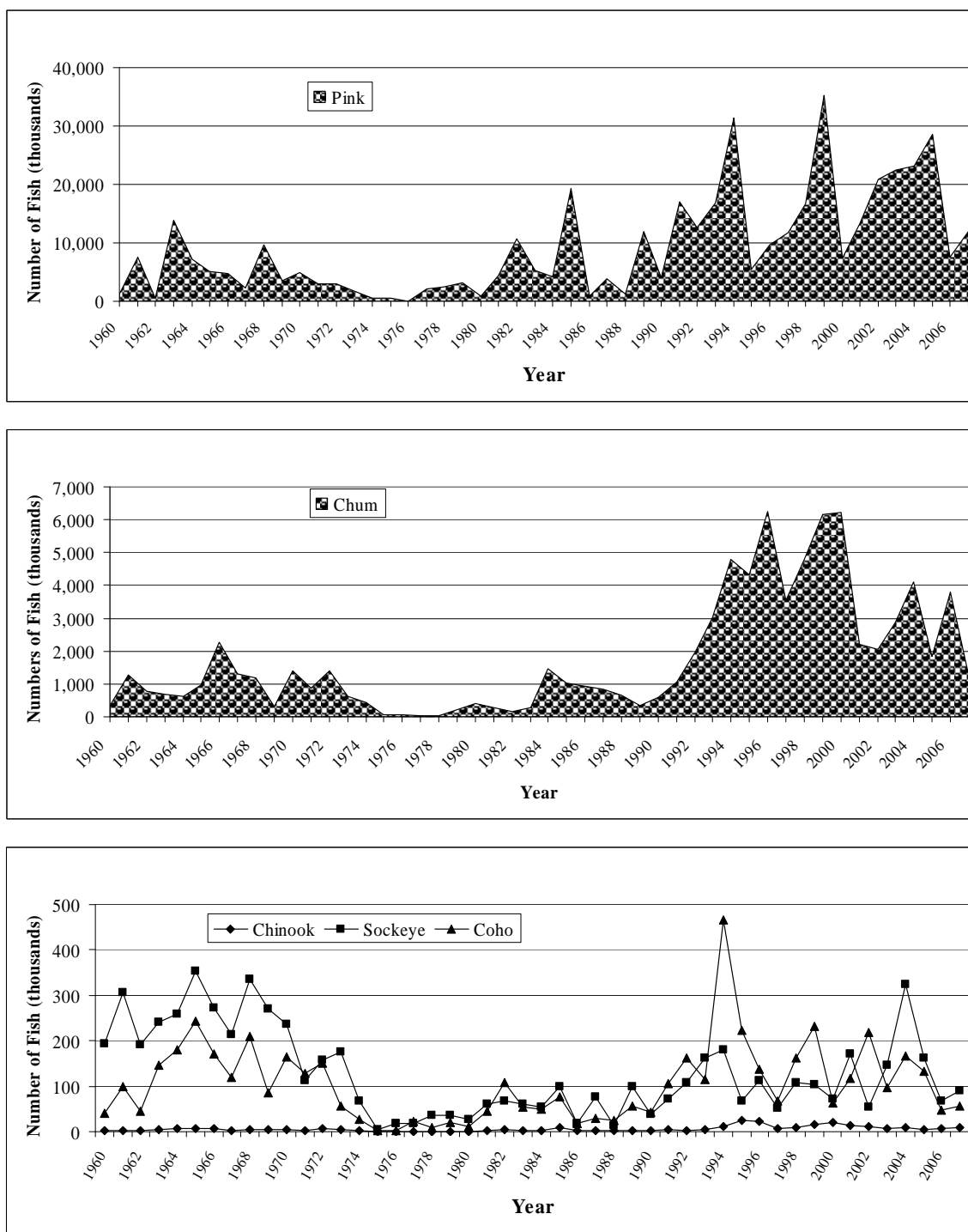


Figure 3.—Northern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2007.

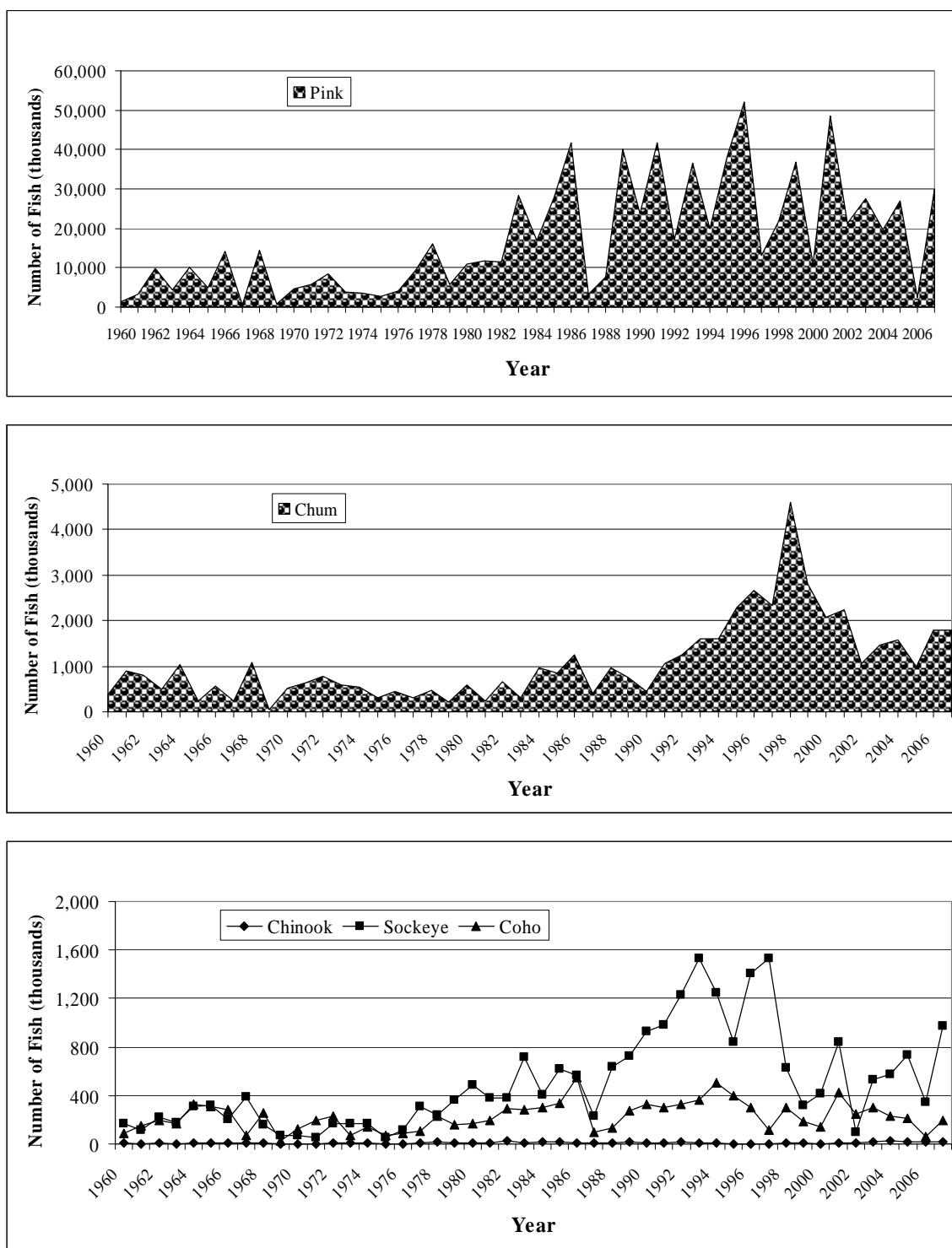


Figure 4.—Southern Southeast annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers, by species, from 1960 to 2007.

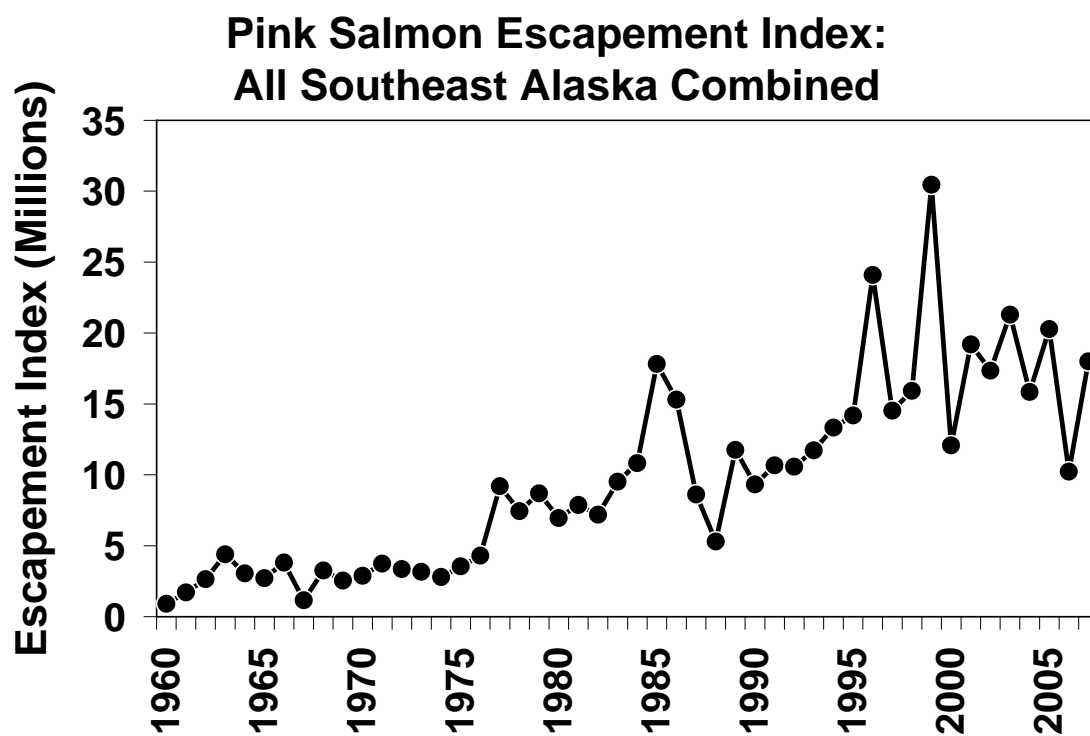


Figure 5.—Pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all subregions combined, from 1960–2007.

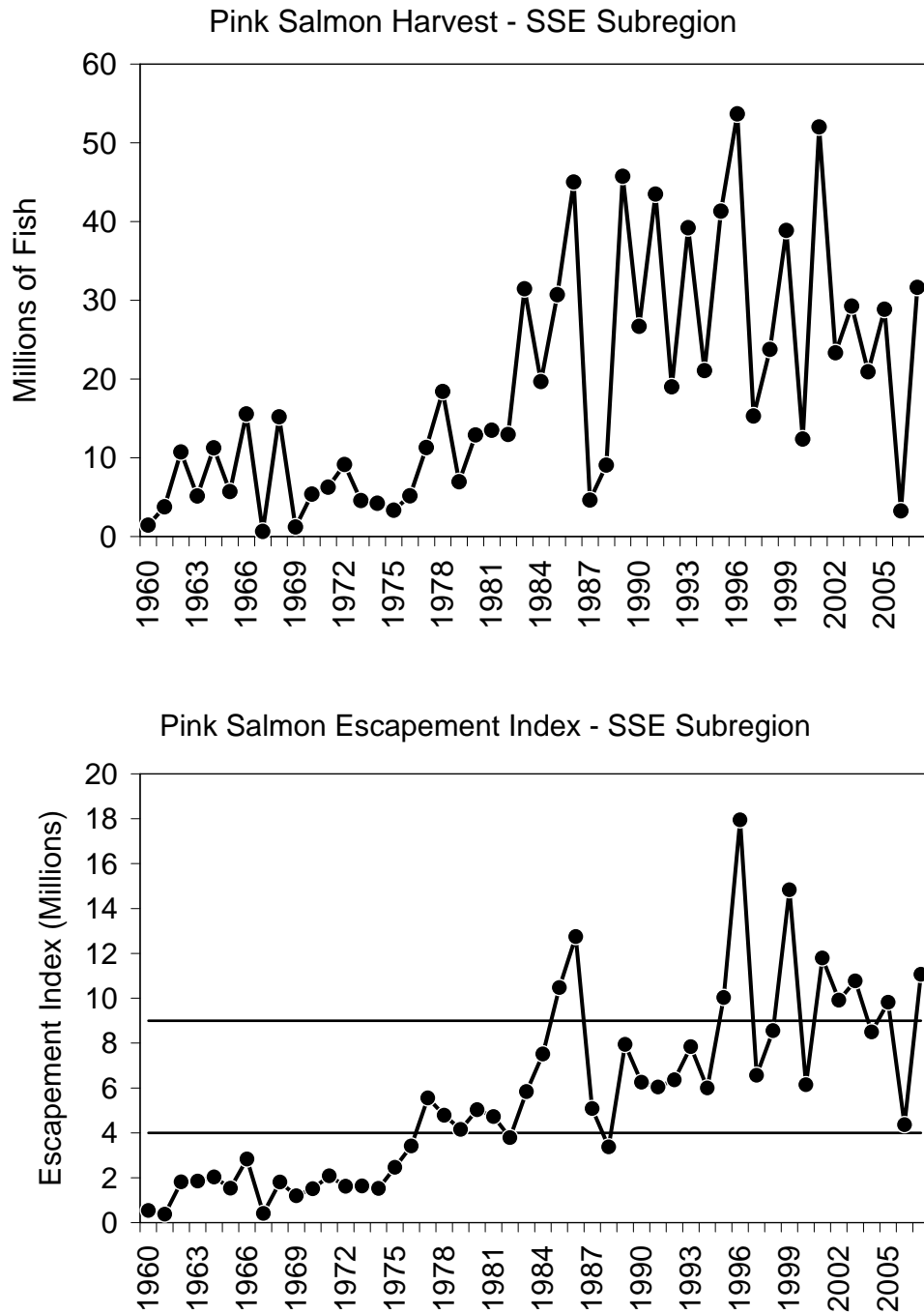


Figure 6.—Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2007 (Districts 101-108). The solid lines show the escapement goal range of 4.0 million to 9.0 million index spawners.

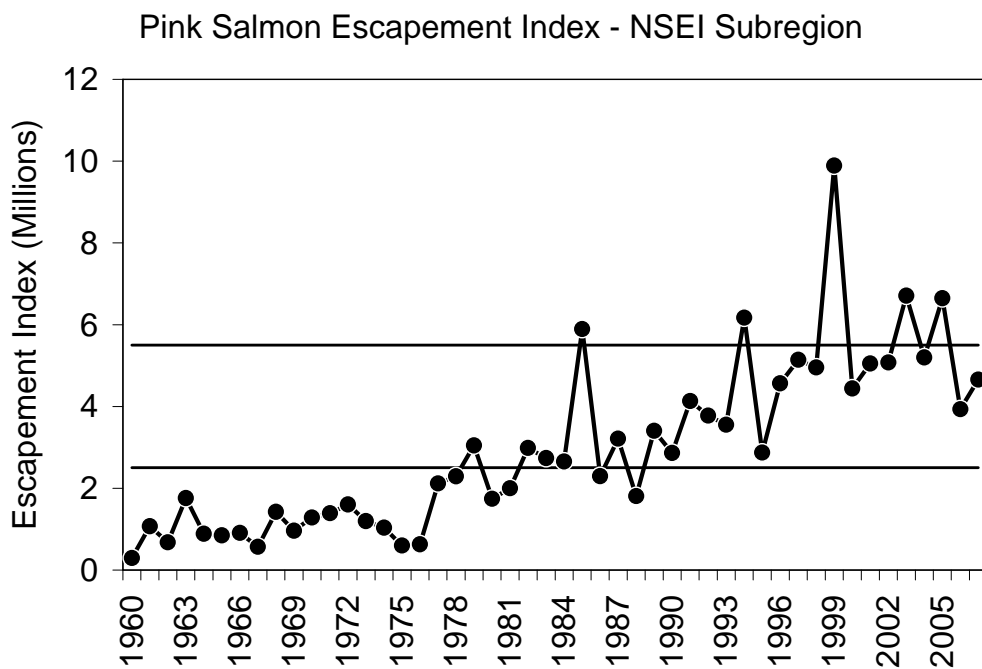
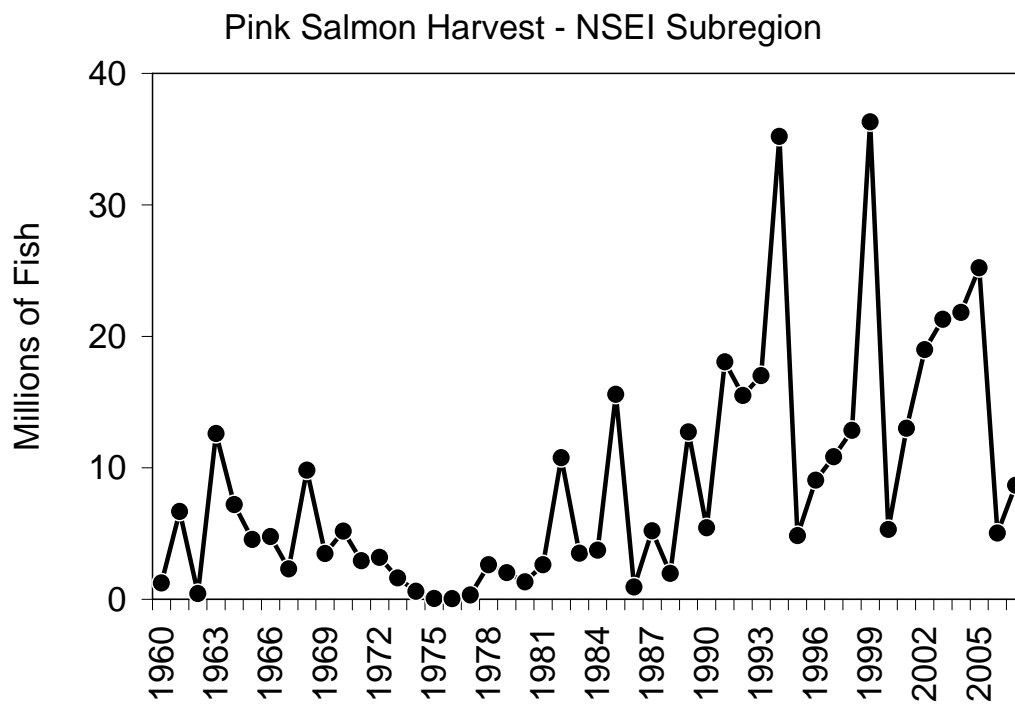


Figure 7.—Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2007 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 subdistricts 51–59). The horizontal lines show the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 5.5 million index spawners.



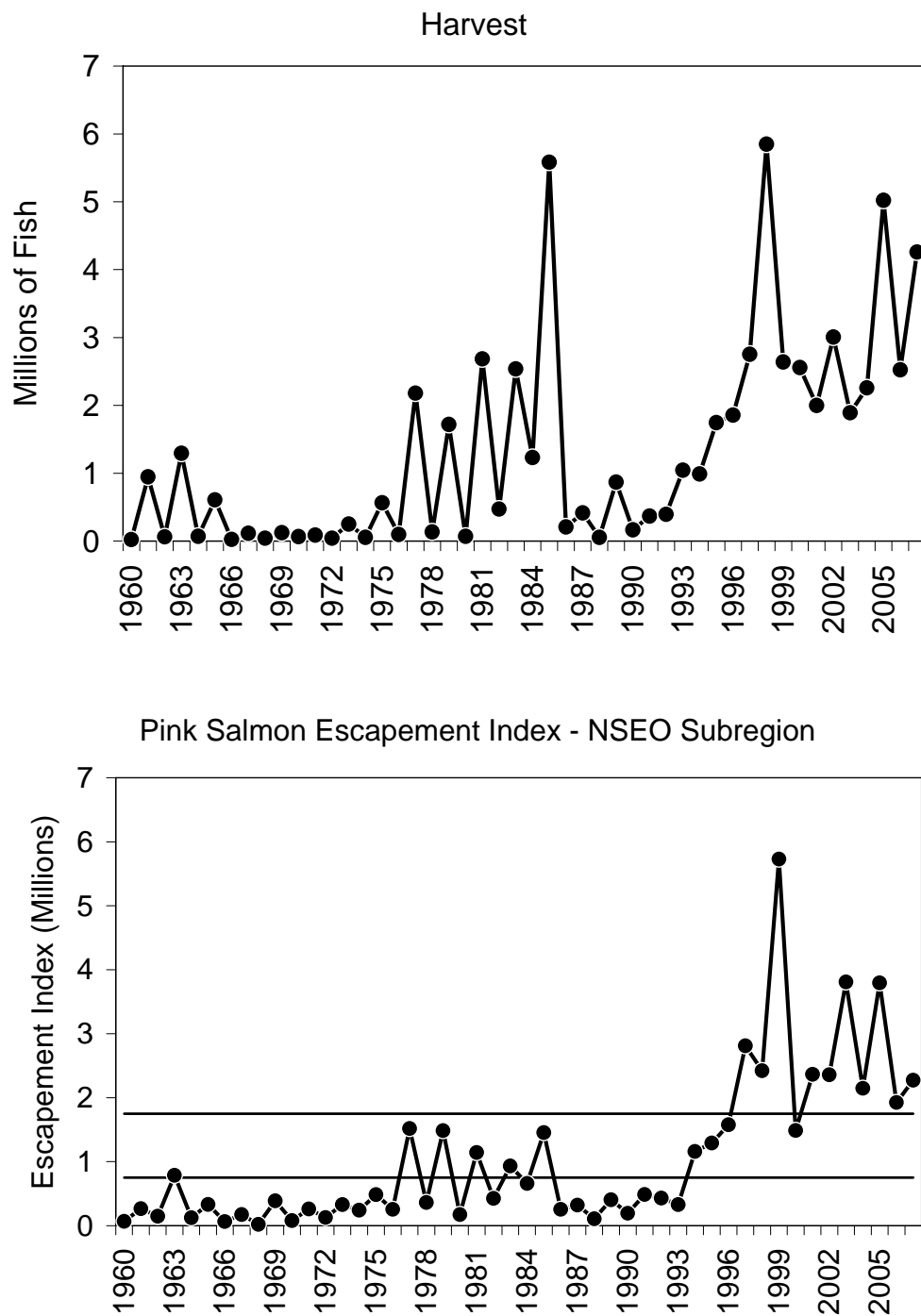


Figure 8.—Annual pink salmon escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside subregion, 1960–2007 (District 113, subdistricts 22–44 and 62–96). The horizontal lines show the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 1.75 million index spawners.

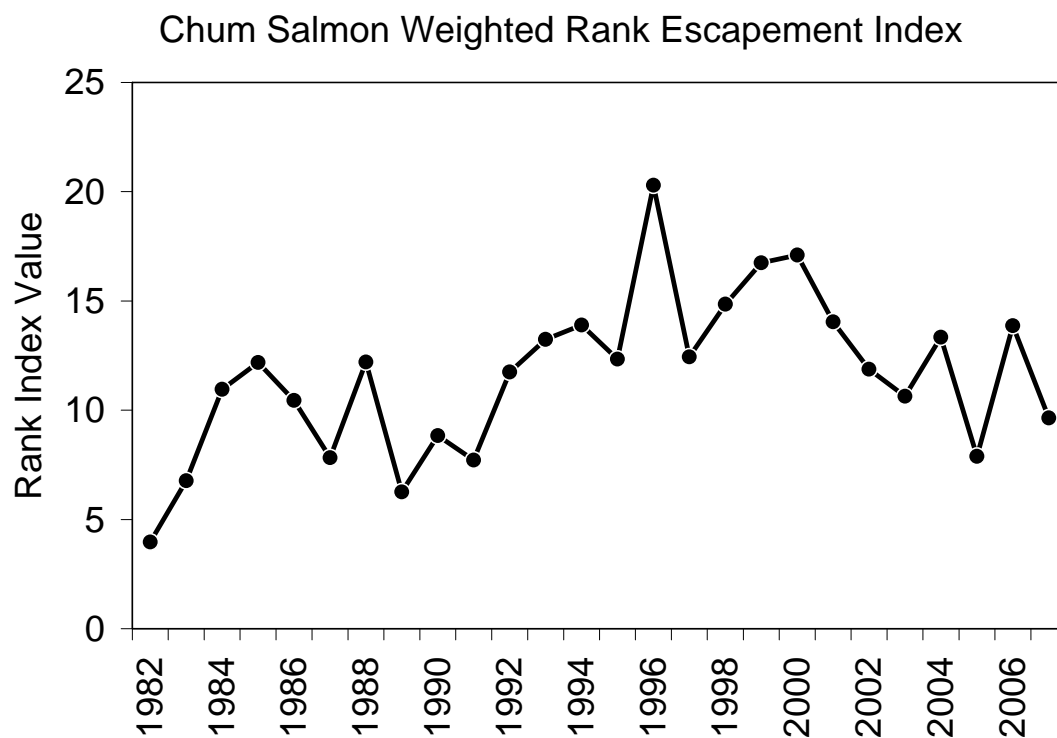


Figure 9.—Estimated annual escapement index for 82 chum salmon streams in Southeast Alaska, 1982–2007.

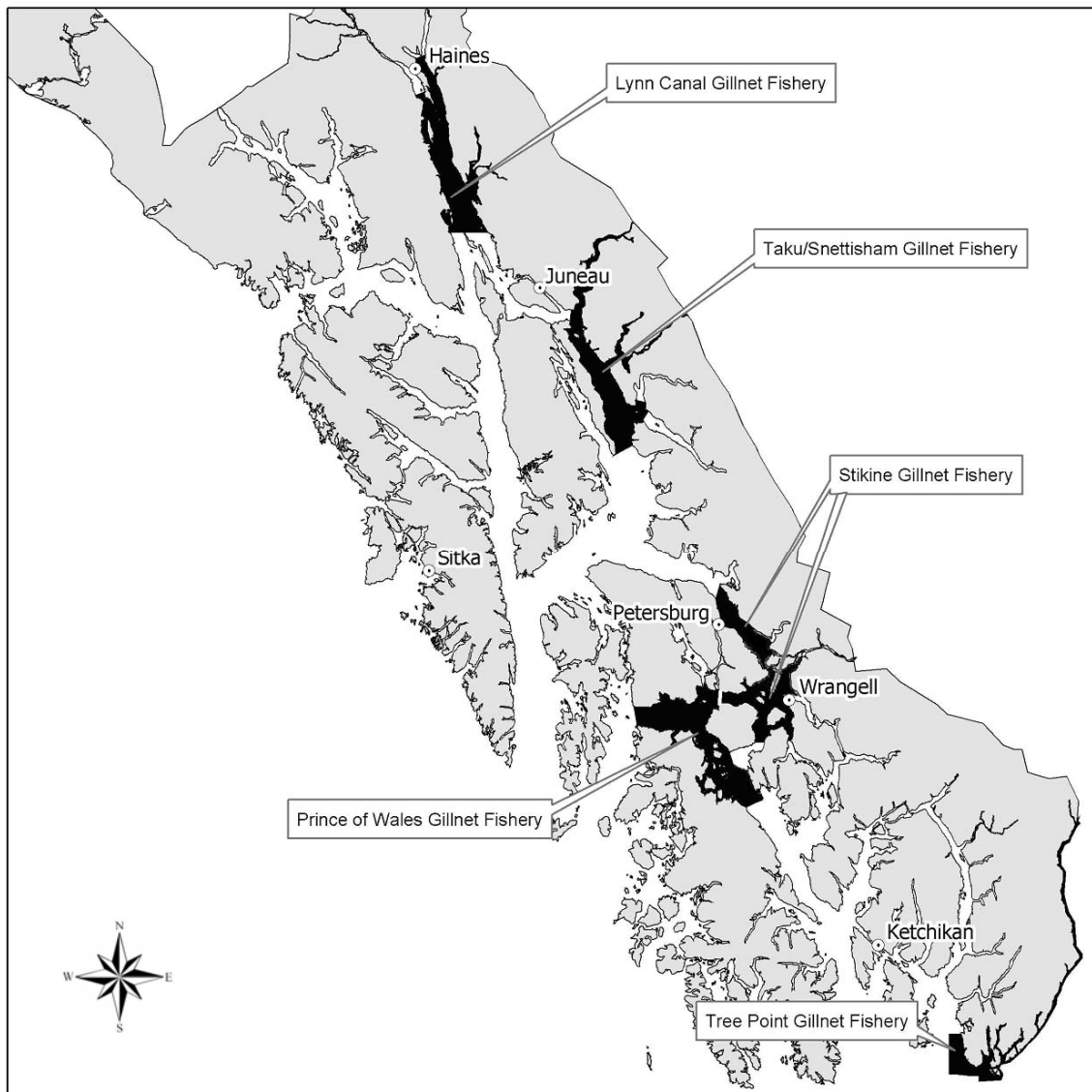


Figure 10.—Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

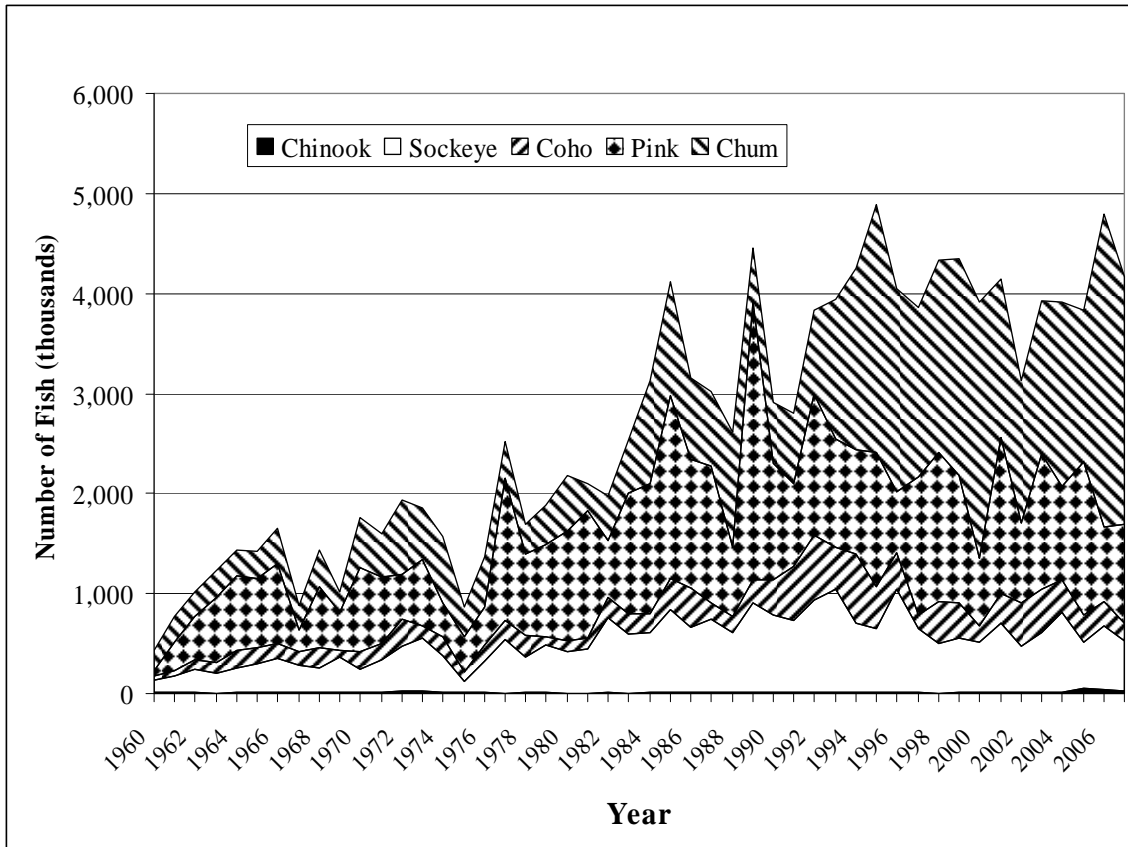


Figure 11.—Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1961 to 2007.